

HOME GUARD SHOOTING COMPETITION: RESULT

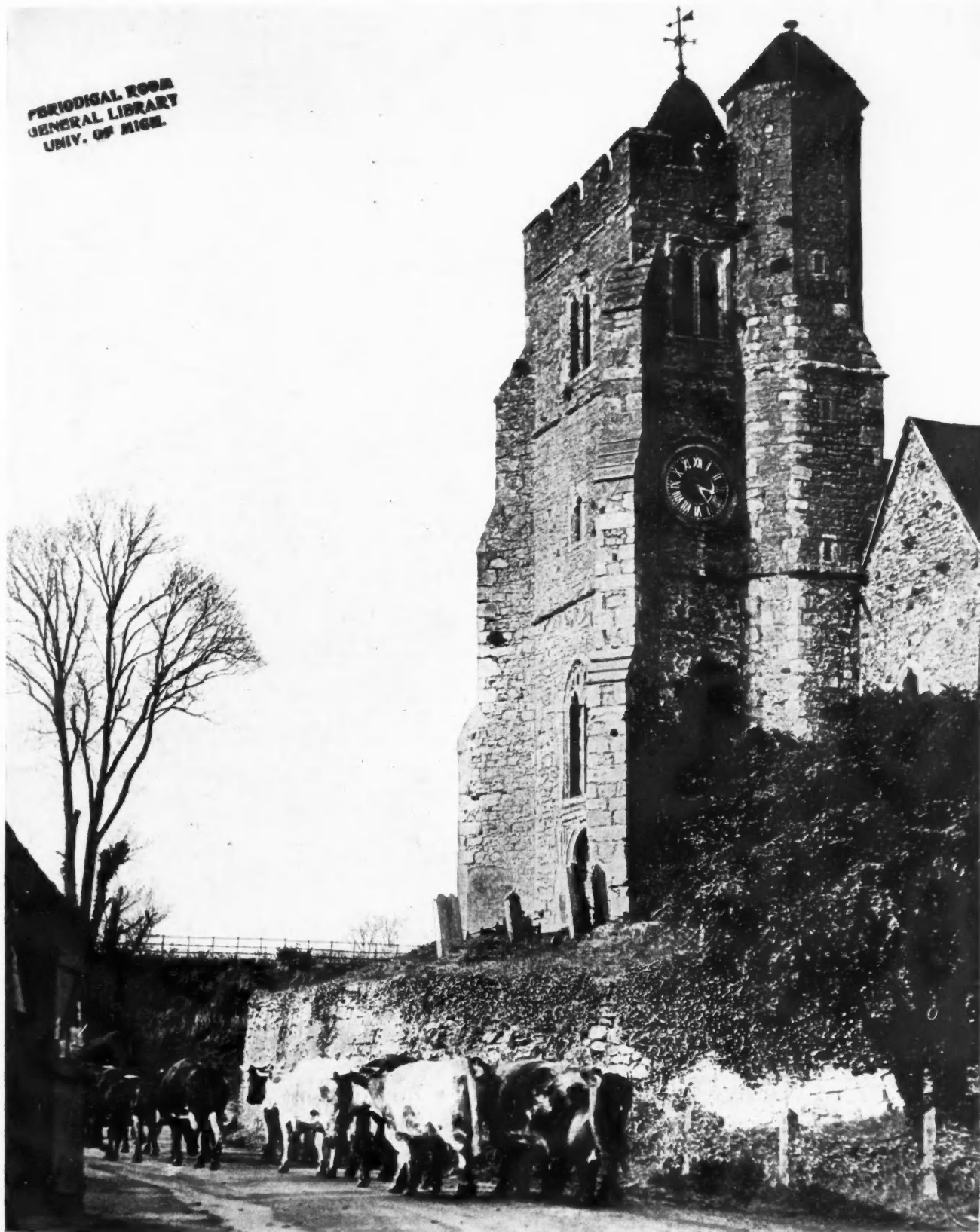
JAN 13 1942

Country Life

On Sale Friday

DECEMBER 5, 1941

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Country Life

VOL. XC. No. 2342.

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16 bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Main electric light. Central heating, etc. Stabling. Garage. Chauffeur's flat. Lodge. 2 cottages. Farmery. GARDENS AND GROUNDS WITH SOME FINE OLD TREES. KITCHEN GARDEN, PARK, Etc. IN ALL ABOUT 50 ACRES. Trout Fishing in River.

TO BE LET FURNISHED OR FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

BERKS—400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL

Main Line Station 2½ miles



A MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE

11 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, lounge hall, 4 reception-rooms. Main electric light, central heating, etc. Stabling, room and garage.

BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS WITH LAKE, WOODLAND, KITCHEN GARDEN, etc.

TO BE LET FURNISHED AT REASONABLE RENT

Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

IN THE WEALD OF KENT

Main Line Railway Station 1¼ miles. ¼ mile from a Village



A LATE XVth CENTURY HOUSE

7-8 Bedrooms, 2 Bathrooms, 3 Reception and Billiards Rooms.

Electric Light, Central Heating.

Light Soil. Stabling, Garage, 2 Cottages, Farm Buildings, etc.

1 GROUND, ARABLE, PASTURE, FRUIT, ETC.

ABOUT 62 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE: PRICE £5,250

Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

Telephone :
Mayfair 3771 (10 lines)

THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams :
Galleries, Wesdo, London

TO INVESTORS

AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT, about 3,548 ACRES

PARTS OF

THE GLENBERVIE, MONDYNES AND ARTHURHOUSE ESTATES

On the Kincardineshire and Forfarshire Borders, 22 Miles South-West of Aberdeen

THE ESTATE INCLUDES 29 FARMS AND HOLDINGS, ALSO COTTAGES, GRAZINGS AND WOODLANDS,

ALL LET AND PRODUCING A TOTAL RENT, AFTER DEDUCTION OF BURDENS, OF
£1,857 PER ANNUM (showing over 5% yield)

Price for the Whole, **£32,000** (excluding timber) or would be sold in Blocks

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (39,821).

ABERDEENSHIRE



1 1/4 MILES FROM BALLATER STATION

MORVEN ESTATE OF 9,900 ACRES

GOOD GROUSE MOOR, 7 ARABLE FARMS, 3 GRAZINGS, and Salmon Fishing along one side of the River Dee. 4 miles of Fishing in the River Gairn.

THE MANSION HOUSE is beautifully situated about 800ft. above sea level, overlooking the River Dee and contains 4 reception rooms, 8 principal and 7 servants' bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Electric light and own water supply.

WELL-WOODED POLICIES, large kitchen garden, rock garden, curling rink or tennis court, 2 squash courts, studio, garages, gardener's house, gamekeepers' houses and various cottages apart from the homesteads.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

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HIGH UP IN SURREY

Dorking under 5 miles. Guildford 12 miles.
Golf at Walton Heath, about 5 miles away.

Occupying a choice position on high ground, facing south and west with one of the finest views in the county overlooking Dorking Valley, the House is well-equipped and in excellent order, and approached by a drive. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Companies' electric light, gas and water. Telephone. Main drainage. Garage for 2 cars. Air raid shelter.

THE WELL-TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS form a beautiful setting. Spreading lawns. Tennis court. Croquet lawn. Walled kitchen garden. Orchard. Woodland.

ABOUT 4 1/2 ACRES
FOR SALE FREEHOLD

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WILSON & CO.

Telephone :
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23, MOUNT STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

LOVELY PART OF SUSSEX

50 miles London in picturesque unspoiled country.

A MOST DELIGHTFUL PERIOD HOUSE rich in old oak beams, open fireplaces and other characteristic features. Skillfully restored and modernised. 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Electric light. Central heating, etc. The house stands high up with glorious views and is surrounded by lovely old world gardens with tennis court, orchard, etc.

ABOUT 2 ACRES. £5,000

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

WEST SUSSEX

Beautiful country, high up with lovely views.

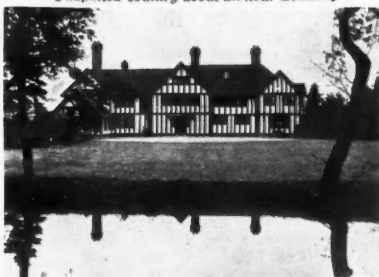
SINGULARLY DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN HOUSE in excellent order throughout, standing in lovely gardens and park. Long drive. Billiard and 3 reception rooms. 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Electric light. Central heating. Main water. Garages. Stabling. Lodge and 2 cottages. Walled kitchen garden. Pleasure grounds of delightful character sloping to a lake with stream. Valuable woodlands, and rich pasture land.

FOR SALE WITH 120 ACRES.

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

HERTS BORDER

Unspoiled country about an hour London.



CHARMING REPLICA OF XVITH CENTURY HOUSE fitted every modern comfort. 10 bedrooms, 4 baths, 3 reception rooms. Stabling. Garages. Cottage. Finely timbered gardens, woodland and rich pasture.

FOR SALE WITH 60 ACRES

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

SOUTH DEVON

Beautiful position with lovely views over the estuary of the Exe to the sea.

DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE. On a southern slope. Drive approach. Hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Garage. Most attractively laid out gardens, lawns, rockeries, kitchen garden, orchard, etc.

NEARLY 2 ACRES. Golf. Yachting. Fishing.
ONLY £2,650 FREEHOLD.

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

SURREY

XVITH CENTURY HOUSE IN SURREY. In the heart of lovely country, facing due south in the centre of its estate of ABOUT 100 ACRES. 13 bedrooms (most with basins), 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Every modern convenience. Stabling. Garages. 3 cottages. Delightful old gardens with hard court and squash court and parklands.

BARGAIN PRICE FOR INVESTMENT OR FUTURE OCCUPATION.

PRESENT INCOME ABOUT £500 P.A.

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

FINEST POSITION IN HOME COUNTIES

Perfectly secluded in a beautiful setting.

LOVELY HOUSE OF UNIQUE CHARACTER, the subject of enormous expenditure and in perfect condition. 14 bedrooms, luxurious bathrooms, handsome suite of reception rooms. Main electricity and water. Central heating, etc. The house is in the centre of its own estate of about

100 ACRES

surrounded by lovely gardens, meadowland and woodlands.

FOR SALE. WOULD BE LET FURNISHED

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

FAVOURITE WESTERN COUNTY

Amidst some of the finest scenery in England.

FINE OLD PERIOD HOUSE recently the subject of great expenditure and now in first-rate condition, and beautifully appointed. About 12 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Electric light. Central heating and every convenience. Stabling. Garage, etc. Surrounded by lovely gardens and parklands bordering a river affording

EXCLUSIVE SALMON AND TROUT FISHING
FOR SALE

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

3 HOURS WEST OF LONDON

Favourite sporting district.

REMARKABLY BEAUTIFUL PERIOD HOUSE in lovely situation standing in a finely timbered Park. In perfect order and beautifully equipped. About 15 bedrooms, several bathrooms, fine suite of reception rooms. Main services. Central heating. Singularly charming old-world gardens. Model home farm and 3 other farms, several cottages. A very fine estate of about

850 ACRES FOR SALE

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WEST SUSSEX

Lovely unspoiled country. Secluded but not isolated.

PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE, in beautiful order, high up with magnificent views, surrounded by its estate of nearly

100 ACRES

11 bedrooms, bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Garages (flat over). Stabling. 3 cottages. Singularly charming gardens, rich pastureland and woodlands.

FOR SALE

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Telephone: Regent 8222 (Private Branch Exchange).

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HANTS, NEAR PETERSFIELD

Favourite Residential District. Seclusion and Privacy.



FOR SALE WELL-DESIGNED MODERN RESIDENCE

7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, up-to-date offices. Co.'s electric light, power and water. Telephone. Garage.

GROUNDS OF ABOUT 2½ ACRES, WITH HARD TENNIS COURT

PRICE FREEHOLD £5,500

Recommended by HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. Tel.: REG. 8222.

RADLETT, HERTS

High ground. Facing South. Pleasant views.



FOR SALE FREEHOLD EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-APPOINTED COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Panelled hall. Lounge about 26 ft. 6 in. x 16 ft. excluding bay. 2 other reception rooms both opening to loggia. 8 bed and dressing rooms (nearly all with wash basins), 2 bathrooms. Maid's sitting room.

Central heating. Independent water supply. All main services.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS ABOUT 1½ ACRES

Hard tennis court. Croquet lawn. Orchard, kitchen garden. Garage for 2 cars with room over. Various outbuildings.

Recommended by HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. Tel.: REG. 8222.

WEST SUSSEX

Between Horsham and Haywards Heath. Southern aspect and a superb view of the South Downs.



CHOICE SMALL ESTATE OF ABOUT 120 ACRES

MEDIUM SIZED GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

WITH ACCOMMODATION ON 2 FLOORS ONLY.

LONG DRIVE. CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT. 3 BATHROOMS. ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER.

FINE GALLERIED HALL WITH FLAGGED STONE FLOOR.

Lounge, 42ft. x 24ft. Dining room, 22ft. x 20ft. Drawing room, 22ft. x 20ft. Study. 9 bed and dressing rooms.

STABLING. GARAGE. LODGE. 2 COTTAGES. LOVELY GROUNDS.

EXTENDING ON THE SOUTH SIDE TO A LAKE OF ABOUT 2 ACRES

WALLED GARDEN. TENNIS LAWN. FLOWER GARDENS.

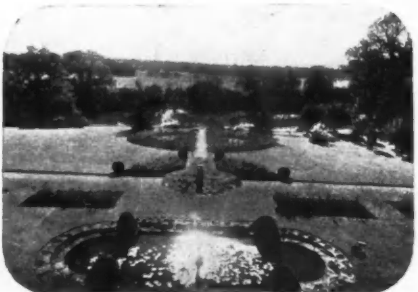
PARKLIKE MEADOW LAND

OLD DISUSED MILL

Fishing from both banks of river which intercepts the property.

PRICE FREEHOLD £12,000

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UNEXPECTEDLY IN MARKET

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE REQUIRING A FINE HOUSE IN

BUCKS

21 miles from Town. Amidst beautiful surroundings.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Lovely Modern and Perfectly Appointed Residence

Three reception rooms, hall, cloak room, model offices, with sitting room, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, etc. Central heating throughout. Co.'s water and electricity. Cottage. Garage. Stabling built in keeping.

Grounds principally grassland with some fine old trees

IN ALL OVER 8½ ACRES

Most highly recommended.

Immediate Possession.

MIGHT BE LET UNFURNISHED

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BETWEEN HAYWARDS HEATH AND BRIGHTON

230 ft. up on Sand and Gravel.

Facing due South.

ARCHITECT-BUILT CHARMING SMALL HOUSE

Lounge 21 ft. by 14 ft. Dining room 16 ft. by 15 ft. Labour-saving offices. Aga Cooker. 4 bedrooms with fitted lavatory basins. Bathroom. Co.'s water, electric light, and power. Garage. Walled gardens.

The whole forming a delightful little retreat.

PRICE FREEHOLD, £3,150

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Telephone No.:
Regent 4304

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MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE STREET,
PICCADILLY, W.1

WEST SUSSEX

In a delightful position high up, facing south and commanding lovely views.

AN ATTRACTIVE SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE INCLUDING A GEORGIAN PERIOD HOUSE

seated amidst parklike surroundings



3 reception, billiards room, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

**Electric Light. Main Water.
Central Heating.**

3 cottages, stabling, delightful gardens and grounds with lake, open-air swimming bath, walled kitchen garden, woodland, parklands and rich water meadows bounded by a river, in all about 120 ACRES.

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER. (16,100.)

SOMERSET AND DORSET BORDERS

Commanding extensive and beautiful views over Blackmore Vale.

AN ATTRACTIVE OLD HOUSE

With lounge hall, 3 reception, billiard room, 7 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main services. Garage. Stabling.

For Sale with either 2 OR 7½ ACRES.

Full Details from OSBORN & MERCER. (M. 2,248.)

1¼ HOURS LONDON

FIRST-RATE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF NEARLY 1,000 ACRES

WITH FINE MODERN RESIDENCE IN SMALL PARK AND SEVERAL EXCELLENT FARMS, THE WHOLE BEING LET AND FORMING

AN ATTRACTIVE INVESTMENT

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER. (17,285.)

SOUTHERN SCOTLAND

CAPITAL ESTATE OF ABOUT 800 ACRES

With small lodge and a number of holdings producing an excellent income.

THE ESTATE AFFORDS SPLENDID SHOOTING.

For Sale at Moderate Price.

Full Details from OSBORN & MERCER. (c. 912.)

BERKS AND HANTS BORDERS

Occupying a magnificent position, high up, facing south-west, with delightful views.

About 40 miles from London, adjoining National Trust Land.

CHARMING MODERN HOUSE IN QUEEN ANNE STYLE.



Lounge hall, 3 reception, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 baths.

Main Services. Central Heating.

Large Garage. Useful Outbuildings.

Delightful gardens with tennis and ornamental lawns, rose garden, kitchen garden, wild garden, woodland, etc.

ABOUT 3¼ ACRES

MODERATE PRICE FREEHOLD.

Full details from OSBORN & MERCER, as above.

AUCTIONEERS
AND
SURVEYORS.

W. K. MOORE & CO.

8, THE PARADE, CARSHALTON.
Phone:
WALLINGTON 5577/8.

FASCINATING QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

IN 1 ACRE WALLED GARDEN.

EPSOM. Perfect position in most favoured part of the Town. Few minutes station, shops, etc. Lovely old HOUSE in perfect order throughout. 8 bedrooms, 3 reception, 3 bathrooms, magnificent staircase. CENTRAL HEATING, etc. Remarkable bargain at **£4,500 Freehold.** Details of MOORE & CO., as above.

SACRIFICIAL PRICE

With warm sunny aspect in beautiful parkland setting within easy reach Town.

SURREY. Superbly fitted MODERN RESIDENCE of fascinating charm. 5 bedrooms, 2 reception, maid's room, etc. TWO BATHROOMS and TWO GARAGES. Glorious garden ONE ACRE. **Greatly below cost at £3,900.** Details of MOORE & CO., as above.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

GENTLEMAN'S FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE

WITH UP TO 250 ACRES IN SURREY, SUSSEX, HAMPSHIRE OR KENT.

Property must be in perfect repair and within one hour of Town.

Up to **£9,000** will be paid for suitable proposition.

Owners desirous of selling are invited to communicate with MESSRS. W. K. MOORE & CO., as above, who will require the usual commission.

NEARLY £4,000 BELOW COST!

SURREY (40 minutes Town). Magnificently appointed modern RESIDENCE built by well-known architect for his own occupation. 5 bedrooms, 3 reception, oak panelling, etc. Delightful GARDEN 1¼ acre. **Sacrifice at £4,875.** Details of MOORE & CO., as above.

VIEWS OF BOX HILL

SURREY. In picked position on high ground with panoramic views over undulating wooded country. GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE in nearly FIVE ACRES parklike grounds. 7 bedrooms, 3 reception (one 60 ft. long). TWO GARAGES, etc. **Exceptional Value at £7,500. Freehold.** Photos of MOORE & CO., as above.



29, Fleet Street,

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E.C.4

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Telegraphic Address: FAREBROTHER, LONDON.

BY DIRECTION OF TRUSTEES AND E. SETH-SMITH, ESQ.

SURREY

Cobham 1 mile. London 18 miles. Walton and Weybridge 2 miles.

A SOUND INVESTMENT FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE TIMES

Over 3½ miles of valuable frontage to the Portsmouth and other main roads. Companies' gas, electric light and water.

INCOME ABOUT £4,024 PER ANNUM

FROM HOME FARM, 27 HOUSES AND COTTAGES, BUT EXCLUSIVE OF THE MANSION AND WOODLANDS, IN HAND THE ESTATE IS WELL-WOODED ON A SOUTHERN SLOPE AND IN PART ADJOINS THE ST. GEORGE'S HILL GOLF COURSE.

ABOUT 313 ACRES

Plans and full Schedules from the Surveyors, FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., Chartered Surveyors, 26, Dover Street, W.1, and 29, Fleet Street, E.C.4; or Messrs. THURGOOD, MARTIN & TRUMPER, Chartered Surveyors, 40, Chancery Lane, E.C.4.

MID-SUSSEX

OCCUPYING AN EXCEPTIONALLY CHOICE POSITION WELL SECLUDED BUT NOT ISOLATED.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Comprising 4 reception, 13 bedrooms, 5 bath rooms. GARAGE FOR 4 CARS WITH LARGE FLAT OVER. ALL MAIN SERVICES. 2 MODERN COTTAGES each containing 5 rooms and bath room.

IN ALL ABOUT 18 ACRES

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED

Details from FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 26, Dover Street, Piccadilly, W.1. (Pol. 13,455.)

BERKSHIRE

Adjoining the Downs within easy reach of main line station.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Comprising 9 bedrooms, 3 bath rooms, 2 reception rooms

14 ACRES

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

EARLY POSSESSION

Details from FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 26, Dover Street, W.1.

HERTFORDSHIRE

Towards the Buckinghamshire Borders.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED HOUSE

Comprising 5 principal bed and dressing-rooms, 3 bath rooms, 3 reception rooms.

Good kitchen offices. Staff suite of 3 rooms. PARTIAL CENTRAL HEATING. 2 COTTAGES. The Gardens are well arranged and include a small Orchard.

38 ACRES. TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD

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TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(Tel.: EUSTON 7000)

MAPLE & Co., LTD.

Also at
5, GRAFTON STREET,
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FOR INSURANCE, ETC.

FURNITURE SALES

Conducted in Town and Country

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HERTS

Situate in a much sought-after district 27 miles N.W. of Town, with extensive views.

THIS VERY CHOICE MODERN COUNTRY HOUSE, very well planned, having oak floors, central heating, electric light and power, and on two floors only. Panelled hall; charming drawing room 24ft. by 18ft.; sun loggia; small study; dining room 18ft. by 18ft.; 5 bed and dressing rooms; 3 bathrooms, etc. Double garage. Laundry, etc.

DELIGHTFUL GARDEN OF ABOUT 1½ ACRES.

PRICE £5,250.

Full details of MAPLE & CO., 5, Grafton Street, Old Bond Street, W.1.



Telephone No.:
Grosvenor 1553 (4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
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HANTS BERKS BORDERS

£3,400 WITH 88 ACRES



PICTURESQUE MODERNISED FARMHOUSE

In excellent order. Brick, flint and thatched roof. 4 bed. bath. 2 sitting rooms. Good buildings with accredited cow house. The land is half excellent pasture, half fertile arable with long main road frontages and the whole forms a **PRETTY AND PRODUCTIVE SMALL FARM.**

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(C. 3228.)

THREE MILES READING

Delightful views to Chilterns.



BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED UP-TO-DATE RESIDENCE

Fitted basins in most bedrooms. Central heating. Main water and drainage. Main electric light. 22 bed, 7 bath, 6 rec. rooms. Extensive garage and stabling accommodation. Double lodge. 2 cottages. **BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS.** Squash and 2 hard tennis courts. Walled kitchen garden. Woods. Park and pastureland.

45 ACRES (OR LESS) FOR SALE ONLY

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1.

(4249.)

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.
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Tel.: Reading 4112.

33 MILES NORTH OF LONDON

MODERNISED GEORGIAN HOUSE

£4,500 In quiet but convenient position. Replete with central heating. Co.'s electricity, gas, water, and main drainage. Lounge hall, 4 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Garages, stabling, and cottage. Finely timbered grounds and miniature parklands. **4 ACRES FREEHOLD.**—WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO., as above.

LOVELY HASLEMERE DISTRICT.

£3,000.—EXCELLENT MODERN HOUSE in retired situation, 600 feet up, with fine views. Hall, 2 reception, 6 bedrooms, bath. Co.'s electricity, power and water. Delightful garden, **1 ACRE FREEHOLD.**—WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO., as above.

£5,250 WITH 20 ACRES.

SURREY-SUSSEX BORDER, in quiet seclusion. Well-fitted and uniquely designed HOUSE with 3 reception, billiard room, 8 bedrooms (basins h. & c.), 2 bathrooms. Co.'s electricity and water. Central heating. Garage 2 cars. Choice garden and lake of 6 acres. **FREEHOLD.**—WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO., as above.

NOT PREVIOUSLY ON MARKET.

VACANT POSSESSION.

LOVELY WEST SURREY

A CHOICE MODERN RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER

Picked Position. S.E. Aspect. Panoramic Views.

On Two Floors are 4 Reception Rooms, 9 Bedrooms, 3 Bathrooms. Sun Lounge. Modern Offices for staff and service. A.R.P. Shelter. Garage for 3 Cars with Flat over. Main Electric Light. Power and Water. Modern Tuke and Bell Drainage. Central Heating throughout on Panel System and many other special features.

BUILT REGARDLESS OF COST, REDUCING ANNUAL UPKEEP TO A MINIMUM. SOUNDPROOF AND FIREPROOF.

INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS OF NEARLY 12 ACRES WITH TIMBER TREES AND PAVILION

For Sale only on account of owner taking up Farming. Reasonable Price for a quick sale.

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FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY
(Vacant Possession).

"STANWAY MANOR"

CHURCH STRETTON, SALOP
SUBSTANTIALLY-BUILT RESIDENCE. Hall, Three Reception, Billiard and 12 Bedrooms. Bathroom, Usual Domestic Offices. GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS. ENTRANCE LODGE. GARDENER'S COTTAGE. GARAGE, &c. EXCELLENT STABLING AND SEVERAL LOOSE BOXES. GRASS PADDOCK.

WHOLE AREA APPROX. 8 ACRES

BARGAIN PRICE £2,500

With the option of purchasing the whole estate of 550 acres, subject to tenancy. Apply: **WILLIAM EVERALL & Co.** Exchange Offices, Shrewsbury. Tel. 2350.

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BATH, 1½ miles (Safe Area). Charming, well-built Detached RESIDENCE, commanding extensive views; 3 reception, 5 principal bedrooms, 4 servants' bedrooms, bathroom (h. & c.), large Co. age. Stabling; approached Carriage Drive. Garden and Grounds one Acre. Good bus service; easy reach London by rail. PRICE £3,000. Vacant January.—**TOM CRISP, Pierpont Street, Bath.**

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DEVON. Attractive modern COUNTRY RESIDENCE, commanding beautiful panoramic views, containing lounge-hall, 2 reception, well-appointed offices, 4 bedrooms, bath; main electric, water; garage; acre gardens. £2,500. Vacant possession.—**MURRAY'S, 42, Longbrook Street, Exeter.**

FARMS
EASTBOURNE 7 MILES. Gentleman's delightful Old-World House in 47 acres, mostly grass (hall, 2 charming reception rooms, 4 principal and 2 secondary bedrooms, bath, h. & c., central heating, Co.'s electricity); attractive gardens and 3½ acres orchard; set of outbuildings; a little gem at £5,000 with possession. Woodcocks, 30 St. George Street, London, W.1.

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HOUSES

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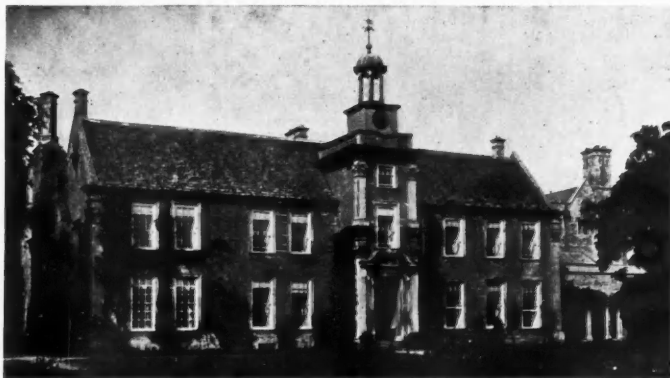
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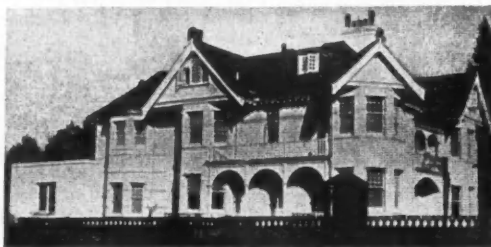
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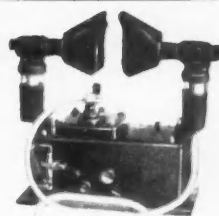
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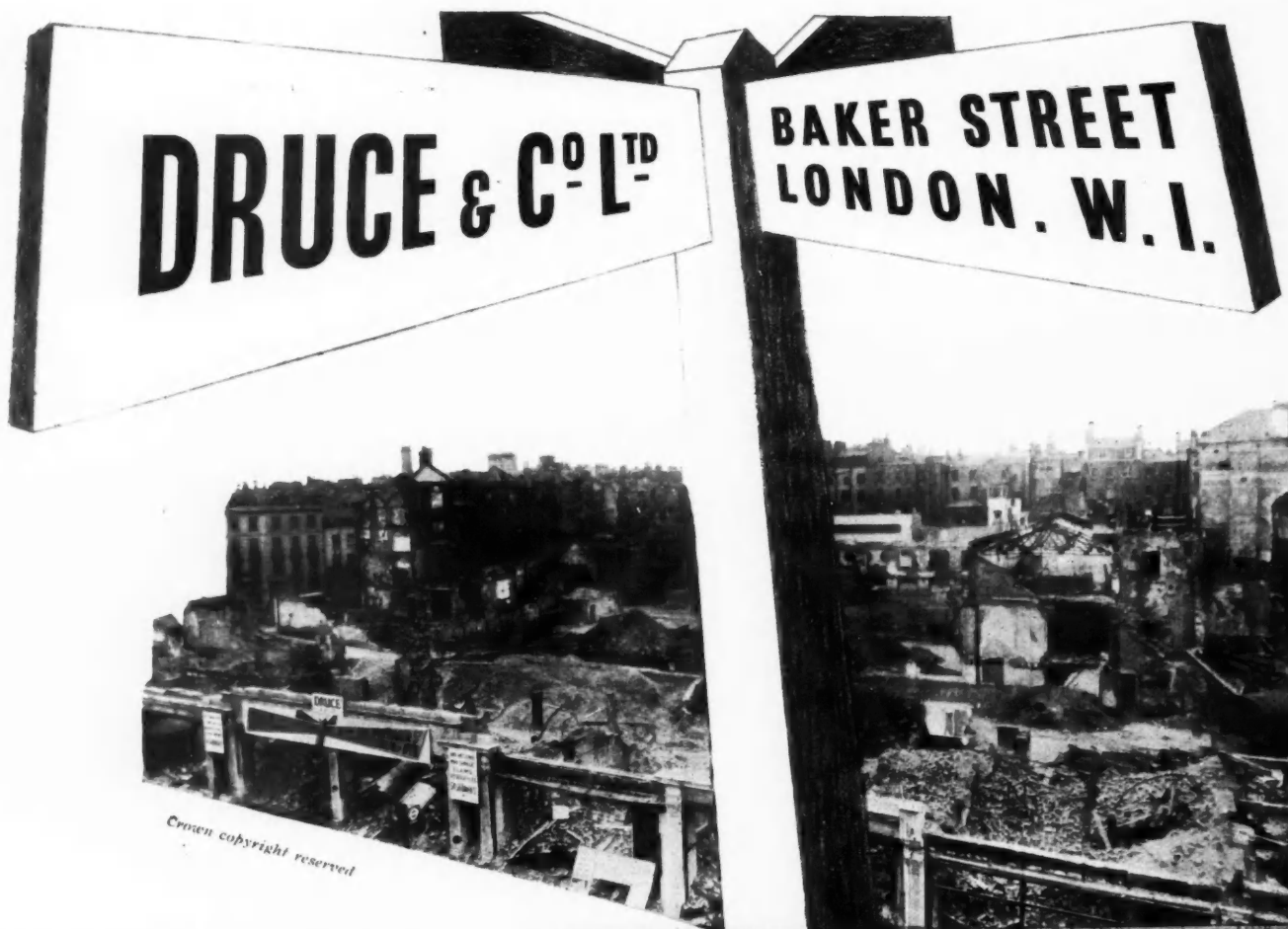
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COUNTRY LIFE

DECEMBER 5, 1941



Harlip

MISS VIVIAN HEYWOOD

Miss Heywood, who is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Garnett Heywood of Beedles, Sandwich, Kent, is a very keen golfer and was, just before the war, runner-up in the Kent County Championship and finalist in the Ranelagh Foursomes.

COUNTRY LIFE

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2-10, TAVISTOCK STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.2
 Telegrams: Country Life, London. Telephone: Temple Bar 7351

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The Editor reminds correspondents that communications requiring a reply must be accompanied by the requisite stamps. MSS. will not be returned unless this condition is complied with.

Postal rates on this issue: Inland 2½d., Canada 1½d., Elsewhere abroad 2½d.

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in COUNTRY LIFE should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

MILK SHORTAGE

IN spite of "reassuring statements" from two Ministers it is clear that there is a real shortage of milk to-day which is not merely due to distribution. It is also clear that, in part at least—as might be read between the lines of Mr. Hudson's speech in the debate on the Address—the present situation is due to past divergency of opinion between the Ministries of Food and Agriculture as to the value of milk in the national dietary. Mr. Hudson gave figures to show that, despite all the difficulties caused by the war, difficulties of labour and difficulties arising from the reduced amounts of imported feeding-stuffs, the farmers have actually managed to maintain, to all intents and purposes, the 1938 levels of production. The difficulty arises from the fact that other Government departments—the Ministry of Health, the Board of Education, the Ministry of Food, and the Service departments—have meanwhile succeeded in making the public and the Armed Forces so "milk-minded" that, whereas the consumption of milk in November 1938 was 63,500,000 gallons, "if the milk had been there"—the words are Lord Woolton's—"the figure this November might have been over 90,000,000 gallons."

AND ITS REMEDY

THE Ministry of Agriculture should have legislated not for the maintenance of, but for a very large increase in, the level of milk production. What can be done? Mr. Owen Evans declared that owing to the great slaughter of heifer calves a reduction in dairy herds would bring production down still further, and he asked whether means could not be found to deter farmers from selling heifer calves at the present rate. Mr. Hudson, admitting that earlier in the year "an excessive slaughter" of calves took place, said that it had now ceased and that the Ministry of Food had issued instructions to the collecting depots that any calf which looked fit for rearing should be rejected for slaughtering. So far, so good. The number of dairy cows might also be considerably increased by importing more heifers from Ireland and—a very important matter—by a more determined effort to stamp out diseases affecting milch cattle. In this connection a move has been made by the National Veterinary Medical Association in promoting a national insurance scheme for farmers—analogueous to the National Health Insurance Scheme—which would supply them with free treatment of diseases in dairy cows.

A MATTER OF COSTS

UNDERLYING these tactical moves is the broad economic strategy of milk production. Mr. A. J. Hosier, whose name and fortune (one hopes) have been made by the application of his "bail" system to milk production on the Wiltshire Downs, tells us that milk will become so scarce this winter that there will hardly be sufficient liquid milk to supply the "priority" classes. We quoted recently Mr. Thomas Peacock's statement on the same subject to the Farmers' Club that "quite a number of farmers, particularly on the larger farms, have given up (or are contemplating giving up) the production of milk and diverting their attention to other farming operations of a less arduous nature." Mr. Hosier puts the matter more bluntly. It does not pay, he says, to produce milk. Farmers are finding it much easier and more

remunerative to dispose of their dairy herds, sell their hay and straw, and work five and a half days a week instead of seven. So away go the dairy cows to the producer-retailers and to farmers who produce milk only in summer. "Every gallon of milk produced in winter," Mr. Hosier goes on, "entails a loss of at least 9d. per gallon in comparison with the selling prices for home-produced cattle-food. . . . Milk cannot be produced profitably when crushed oats cost £15, hay £7 15s. and milkers' wages 84s. per week."

MILK AND WAGES

TWO salient points discussed in the debate on the Address were unremunerative prices and high costs of labour. There was general agreement during that debate that the increase of the national minimum wage to 60s. was a good thing. But—and it is a large "but"—there was apparent in many minds the lurking fear of inflation. Mr. Tom Smith told the House how much the townspeople he represents approve of the raised farm wages. The vital question remains: how far is this rise bound to affect, first, the cost of living, and then wages in other industries? Is it the old vicious spiral again? "Given a fair price for winter milk," says Mr. Hosier, "farmers will produce it"—and that fair price must cover, among other things, increased farm wages. If the price of milk goes up, up goes the cost-of-living index figure and, automatically, up go all wages governed by that figure. Mr. Tom Smith says that his constituents have "no right to cheap food at the expense of the poverty of the men who work on the land, whether farmers or workers." But if the only alternative is a higher wage for the industrial worker, who shall bear the blame when the inflated bubble finally bursts?

WISDOM FROM MENANDER

YOU are perfectly right, I agree,
 But though I do just as you say,
 Don't imagine you influence me;
 I do it because it's my way.

In your actions let haste not arise
 When feelings are grievously stirred,
 For a scene is abhorred by the wise
 And anger is always absurd.

It is idle to reason with rage.
 Let wrath for a time have its way;
 When the tempest begins to assuage,
 Then think of the right thing to say.

You will find, so cool Reason will say,
 If Fortune be put to the touch,
 One had better with little be gay
 Than live discontented with much.

If you're ill and would fain be made whole
 In body, let doctors attend
 To your ills, but for sickness of soul
 There's balm in the word of a friend.

DENIS TURNER.

THE VALUE OF AN OPTION

A JUDGMENT of importance in connection with a possible effect of planning schemes on owners of property was given by the Lord Chief Justice last week. Mr. Herbert Oppenheimer bought a residential property at Bray with an option from the vendor to purchase for £1,500 three adjoining fields, and would not have bought the property without the option having been given. The Maidenhead By-pass has now been planned to cross those fields and part of them has been compulsorily acquired by the Minister of Transport. Mr. Oppenheimer claimed £8,940 from the Minister: £1,440 for the fields, including the depreciation of portions severed by the road, and £7,500 for the depreciation in the amenities of his property as a result of the proposed by-pass. The Minister contended that an option to purchase land was not land within the meaning of the relevant Act, and consequently, no land of Mr. Oppenheimer's having been taken, he was not liable to compensation. An arbitrator disallowed the claim for the £1,440, but found that the by-pass would cause loss in the market value of the property and assessed compensation at £4,200. The Lord Chief Justice decided that the option constituted an interest in land within the meaning of the Act whereby compensation is payable. The vendor's covenant had been taken over by the Minister in such a way as to require him to pay compensation for it, and he

upheld the arbitrator's award. The decision will be reassuring to those whose property may be genuinely affected in value by road and planning schemes, as in this case. But extravagant claims to options which may be brought by others must not be suffered to hold up important public improvements. The onus must obviously rest on the claimant to prove that the value and/or amenities of his property have been affected by the compulsory acquisition of land over which an option exists.

REFORM OF BUILDING LAWS

THERE are at least 20 general Acts, besides local Acts, bye-laws, special legislation, and so forth, which affect building: a multiplicity of often overlapping regulations the administration of which is different in London and in the provinces. Building and planning legislation is, in fact, notoriously complicated, and the R.I.B.A. Reconstruction Committee have done useful work in their last Report by showing how it could and should be simplified. The independent position occupied by London goes back to the Great Fire, at which period any form of control was an innovation: materials and construction, and a unique party wall procedure, are regulated by the London Building Act, while in the provinces these subjects come under the Public Health Act and are affected by bye-laws. The worst result of this variation is the obstacle it presents to the production of standard materials. Similarly, procedure and supervision differ between London and the provinces. In the former the London County Council, the District Surveyor, and the Borough Council each have their spheres of interest; in the latter Building Inspectors (whose qualifications vary) have functions varying in different areas between those of city or borough engineers, architects, surveyors and sanitary inspectors. The report urges that there should be one national building code, and one central administration with local representatives supervising both building work and sanitation. It makes the further important proposal that a national building board should be set up to keep technique and regulations under continuous review and thereby help the building industry to take advantage of scientific progress instead of being hampered, as has often happened, by obsolete or vexatious bye-laws.

"NOT WORTH THE PAPER . . ."

THE response to the national appeal for surplus paper has so far been good, but much remains to be done. Reports from many districts show that householders generally are beginning to appreciate the value of a commodity which all of us have hitherto treated with indifference. "It's not worth the paper it's written on," we say. We must neither say that, nor think it, any longer. Seen in the new perspective that war brings, paper is now one of our most precious raw materials—the base from which shell containers, covers for aeroplane engines, and many other kinds of war equipment are made. Several correspondents this week offer suggestions for saving it. One draws attention to the millions of forgotten books in the vast cemetery of the British Museum. That is a matter for the authorities to consider, and no doubt they have already done so in the light of recent advances in micro-photography. But most of us have little libraries of our own from which we could subtract hundredweights of old novels and out-of-date text-books that we should never miss. In the aggregate these would give us much more paper than even the British Museum could provide, and it is bulk tonnage of this kind that is most urgently needed. Another correspondent points to the piles of unnecessary cardboard boxes that litter our lumber-rooms, and a third to the possibility of reducing the size of cheques. Last week a fourth correspondent appealed to sportsmen to save their used cartridge-cases. We now learn that if these cases are sent to the Women's Voluntary Services, Women's Institutes or Girl Guides in each district the metal will be separated from the cardboard by them, and put back into industry with the minimum delay. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that even little helps, and that he helps doubly who helps now. If everyone resolves this week-end to do his bit the results will be felt as far off as Libya and on the hard-pressed Russian front.



K. F. L. Farnfield

THE SUNSHINE OF A WINTER DAY: UPWALTHAM CHURCH, SUSSEX

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By MAJOR C. S. JARVIS

I DO not know what branch of the Service it is that makes the final decision about the location of the various permanent camps which have sprung up all over the United Kingdom, but apparently the last thing they do is to obtain the opinion of the local inhabitants on the suitability or otherwise of the sites. Possibly they hold the view that they would not be told the truth and nothing but the truth, for Farmer A with a particularly sour and undrained field on his hands might become almost lyrical about its suitability and charm as a camp, while Farmer B might condemn his best 10-acre for winter wheat as the awkwardest and wettest bit of land in three counties.

WHATEVER the explanation, some of the locations selected months ago as ideal sites are very far from being ideal now that winter has come, and the selection boards should have remembered that jolly little music-hall ditty of many years ago that ran: "It's all right in the summer-time; in the summer-time it's lovely." The other day I saw the regimental cooks of a certain unit admiring a sparkling little spring that had risen during the night in front of the cook-house door, and was gradually filling up a slight depression occupied by the store hut. This small hollow, by reason of the rushes growing round its sides, should have given some indication to camp-site selectors as to what its condition would be when water levels rose in the autumn.

THE small spring in question was not one of the winterbournes common in this part of the country, but is one of the many hundred small springs that come to life annually and vigorously at the latter end of September and run through the winter, to dry up again with the coming of summer. I had an experience with one of these that taught me quite a lot about them as, on the strength of flowing water in October, I bought a plot of land, built a house on it, and bored a shallow well into its spring for the water supply. In my particular

case things were not lovely in the summer-time, as my tenants left the house in July without paying the rent and without notice, because they had been unable to take a bath for over six weeks!

One of the things I have thought of asking the "Brains Trust" to elucidate for me is the explanation why, whatever the weather may have been, water levels in springs and wells all over the country rise in autumn and fall again in May. I have found that this is the case not only in Great Britain but also in the deserts of Egypt, and I feel certain the explanation is one that almost everybody knows except myself. There is no doubt that the unofficial "Brains Trust" of COUNTRY LIFE readers knows the answer.

THE water supply at Mersa Matruh, so much in the news of our Army in the Libyan Desert, is most interesting, as it is carried by the ancient conduit that supplied the Roman town of Paraetonium, now Mersa Matruh, in the days of the Empire. Until about 1930 Mersa Matruh had no water supply beyond some very unpleasant liquid from a few surface wells along the shore, and then this huge underground conduit, mostly carved out of the natural rock with hand chisels, was discovered, still carrying water to the ruined site of the city from a catchment area about a mile away. The discovery of this was made in the usual fashion by a workman falling through into it and breaking a leg, and after some clearing out of silt was done a strong healthy flow of water developed.

THIS conduit flow, mixed with a supply brought by ship from Alexandria, is now providing water for our troops, and I was told the other day, by an officer who has just returned from that front, that the Roman supply has been considerably increased in a most remarkable fashion, but as I heard the story at a cocktail party I will not vouch for its veracity. The story is that the Antiquities Department in Cairo, which despite its name is

a very live-wire organisation, discovered among its various old Roman documents a plan of Paraetonium, drawn by a Roman military engineer some 1,500 years ago, and showing, among other things, not only the known water conduit, but some extensive subsidiary channels leading into it which were not known.

These plans were sent to the Royal Engineers in Libya, who found them so correct as regards measurements that they were able to locate the undiscovered conduits, open them up and thus increase the water supply in Mersa Matruh to a considerable extent. This is such a fascinating and romantic story that I should like to believe it, and, if the present Director of Antiquities is the man I used to know, he is certainly the type that would be able to use his archaeological knowledge for the benefit of modern requirements—and not every archaeologist will do this.

ONE of the things I am looking forward to, when the sirens blow their last sustained blast of victory and the lights go up all over Europe, is freedom from the necessity to grow my own onions, which is rather a bathetic ending to a "high-faluting" sentence. I must confess that I know, or knew, very little about this vegetable, as in Egypt my old Turkish gardener planted out about an acre or more (he drew unofficially but very heavily on my supplies), they were irrigated twice a week, and in the autumn without any further trouble there were several hundredweights of perfectly shaped bulbs. There was never a case of thick neck, or fly, or mildew, and they kept perfectly in the store shed until the onion season came round again. In fact, any fool could produce an onion.

I TRIED to grow them the first year of my retirement to England and estimated that my miserable crop, which represented some £2 in hard labour, was worth exactly 3s. 4d. according to the market price of onions in the local shops. After this object lesson I retired from the ranks of the onion growers and re-

solved never to grow them again, but of course the war has altered this resolution as it has so many others, and since January 1 this year I seem to have lived and had my being in an aura of onions, and to have suffered from an onion complex.

My seedlings in the greenhouse took a dislike to their surroundings and died off, and I therefore toured the country buying up boxes of plants guaranteed to be of every long-keeping variety, but most of the boxes should have borne the bend sinister. I spent the whole summer with the garden boy and any odd labour I could acquire, weeding onion plots and doing little else.

NOW that I have harvested the crop I find that most of the onions are of a giant variety used to decorate fonts at Harvest Festivals, which begin to rot usually before the verger has had time to remove them. I spend my days walking about with strings of onions, like one of the now-vanished Bretons, or climbing into lofts seeking for a dry spot where they will neither disintegrate into a liquid mess nor sprout vigorously with emerald shoots as harbingers of far-off spring. At the present time they are hanging on hot-water pipes in the house loft, and proper gardeners tell me this is the worst thing I can do.

The people I am really sorry for are those gardeners and farmers who have grown large crops for the controlled market, and who cannot sell them until they have filled in all the necessary forms and, what is more difficult, found out the right people to whom they are to send these forms on completion.

THE necessity for growing one's own poultry food—or at least some portion of it—is becoming obvious in these reduced-coupon days, and all those who own birds and who have the advantage of a small plot of land on which some form of cereal can be produced, are probably resolved to do something about it in the spring. The question is what to grow and what will give the greatest possible yield of stamina-producing corn to, say, half an acre of land. The difficulty of barley, wheat and oats is that one must register as a corn-grower to obtain the necessary seed, which means more forms to fill up at the beginning of operations, and even more to deal with at the end, to enable the proceeds to be given to the poultry.

I HAVE a pamphlet urging the claims of buckwheat, but I know very little about this seed and do not wish to put my half-acre down

to some plant that produces a small crop, or which fails to suit the taste of my very particular poultry. This year, in the absence of anything else, I grew a quarter of an acre of sweet corn, which, considering it was probably the worst summer that has ever been for this foreign growth, did not do too badly. There was actually only one month of really warm weather—that which started suddenly in mid-June after a spell of frosts and unseasonably cold weather—and there has been no real warmth since. Despite all these disadvantages each plant has produced from three to four medium-sized cobs of formed maize, but owing to lack of sun these will have to be ripened off in the greenhouse. This, however, is a very great advance on anything in the maize line that we were able to produce, say, 15 years ago, and if the seedsmen have succeeded during that short term in evolving a strain that will put up with our very indifferent climate to this extent, it is to be hoped that in the near future they will arrive at an even more rapid-growing variety that will ripen off of its own accord. The drawback to maize, of course, is its inability to withstand the slightest trace of frost, and for this reason the plants cannot be put in the open until the month of May has given indications that she is going to behave herself.

FROM LONDON TO THE WASH

By R. T. LANG

IT is not until one gets to Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, that the real interest and charm of the road from London to the Wash begin. Izaak Walton and Matthew Prior made Hoddesdon famous and a pancake bell is still rung here at four o'clock on Shrove Tuesday, to give notice that pancakes may be eaten.

How many people know the origin of this pre-Lenten dish? The Danes had attacked a Sherwood village. The men were killed off and the Danes took the women to their tents. The

women pretended to be complaisant. They cooked pancakes for their masters who, after a hearty meal, slept heavily. Then every woman murdered her partner. Only one Dane, who had remained a bachelor, escaped. And from that time Shrove Tuesday pancakes have celebrated a national festival.

Amwell has more peaceful memories, for it was a favourite with Charles Lamb, and Emma's Well here, named after the wife of Canute, was one of the first two springs to

supply London's water through the New River. The main road continues steadily through Ware, remembered for John Gilpin's ride along this stretch. The prosperity of Ware began when King John diverted the main road from Hertford to Ware, although "road" was probably an euphemism, for as late as 1662 Pepys reported that it was "everywhere but bad." A monument by the roadside two miles farther marks a sacred spot, where Thomas Clarkson made his vow to devote the rest of his life to the



Will F. Taylor

"THE PERFECT IDEAL OF A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN'S HOME"—THE ROYAL RESIDENCE OF SANDRINGHAM

campaign with Wilberforce for the abolition of slavery. At Puckeridge Pepys again found the roads "mighty full of water, so as hardly to be passed" in 1668. When we remember that this was a main road, patronised by royalty, we get some idea of what British roads must have been like 300 years ago.

It is an easy run into old, straggling Buntingford and past the lovely grounds of Corny Bury, along the Ermine Street to Royston. Here we get another seventeenth-century road report. After complaints that four-wheeled carts were ruining the roads it was decreed in 1635 that no one should be allowed to use any "carriage" laden above 20cwt. or use more than five horses or six oxen. James I had a house at Royston and you may still see his racing stables on the outskirts of the heath. Three miles farther come the quaint, clay, tiled houses of Melbourn, which was the local rallying-place against "ship-money," followed by an open run through flat and fruitful Cambridgeshire to Trumpington, of which Chaucer wrote nearly 600 years ago. In the churchyard lies Henry Fawcett, the blind Farmer-General who introduced the parcel post, postal orders, 6d. telegrams and other postal reforms, but whom many people remember as the leader in the fight for the preservation of the common lands and open spaces. He preached the gospel of fresh air for the people which is now becoming common practice. Trumpington, however, has a harsher memory. Here in 1259 a youth threw a stone at a dog, maimed it and killed a hen. For this he was put into prison, where he died, and his body was hung on a gibbet as a warning to others.

Then into Cambridge. I have no space here to attempt to deal with the University town, but the mere mention of "The Backs" must bring happy memories of youth to many readers. Chesterton, where the University boats are kept, and Milton are placid, ancient villages, from which we run along the raised causeway to the Old West Bridge and over the level lands into Ely.

Here Kingsley brought Hereward the Wake, with, alas! no more historic foundation than there is for the tales of Robin Hood, but the dominating feature is the cathedral, which was one of the greatest national shrines during the period of the pilgrimages. The Feast of St. Awdrey was celebrated every year by the sale of souvenirs of small intrinsic value, to which the name of "tawdry" was applied as a contraction of the saint's name. At the palace you may see the largest plane tree in England, planted in 1636, when Cromwell was gaining his title here of "Lord of the Fens," as controller of the tithes.

Chettisham church has a good Elizabethan pulpit. The question is often asked why there are so many Elizabethan and Jacobean pulpits about. Down to the Reformation wooden pulpits were not general and what existed were of stone. After the Reformation wooden pulpits were ordered to be erected in all churches: that is the explanation.

Littleport, a busy little town, was the scene of the last exhibition of ecclesiastical authority over lay matters in England. The farm labourers, starved and down-trodden, broke into riot in 1818. Seventy were imprisoned, five were transported and five ordered to be hanged. The bishop arranged a solemn procession to the gallows, with the Sword of State borne before him, while the choir sang "How do the heathen rage." But he could not find a cart to carry the men to the gallows till, at last, one was bought for five guineas. That was the last of the "princes of the Church."

Four miles farther on we enter Norfolk, the fourth largest county in England, which, with Suffolk, contained half the population of England at the time of *Domesday*. Southey was one of the Fen islands before the land was reclaimed, and four miles farther one envies the members of the Ryston Park golf club their game in such a lovely setting. Behind the hall is the oak where Robert Ket (who was not a mere tanner, but owned the manor of Wympondham) raised his standard in the rebellion of 1549, another of the protests against poverty which were common in mediæval England. Downham Market is a quiet little town, which wakes up three times a year for its cattle fairs, and then we have an easy and pleasant run till King's Lynn is entered through its venerable south gate.

When Lynn became a port nobody knows;



Country Life

THE NORWICH GATES—MAIN ENTRANCE TO SANDRINGHAM HOUSE
These gates were presented by the county of Norfolk



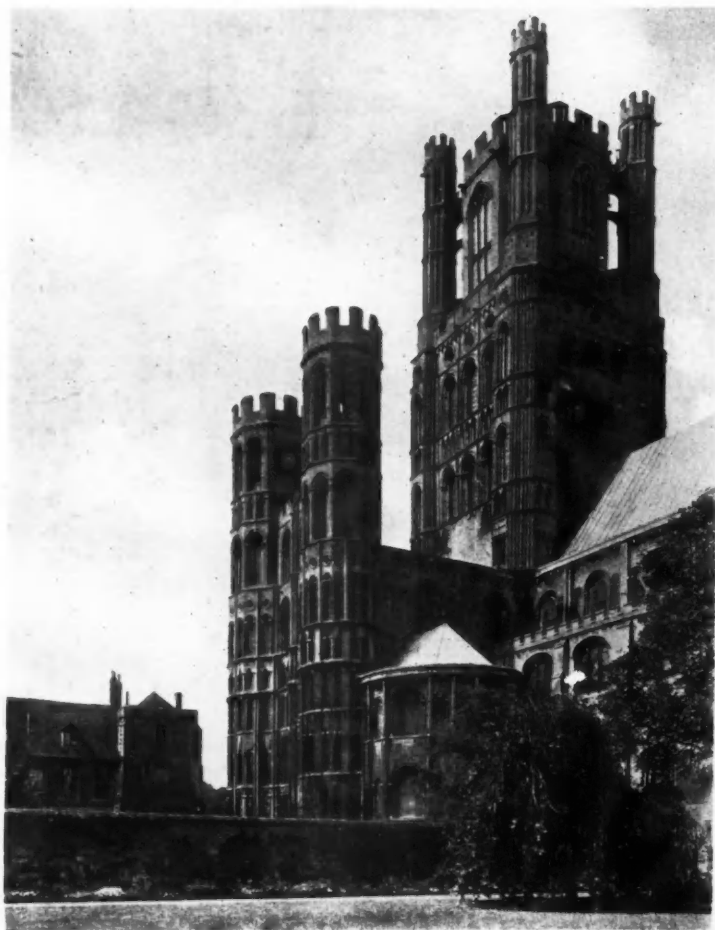
Country Life

PART OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, AND THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS
"The Backs" are on the near side of the river



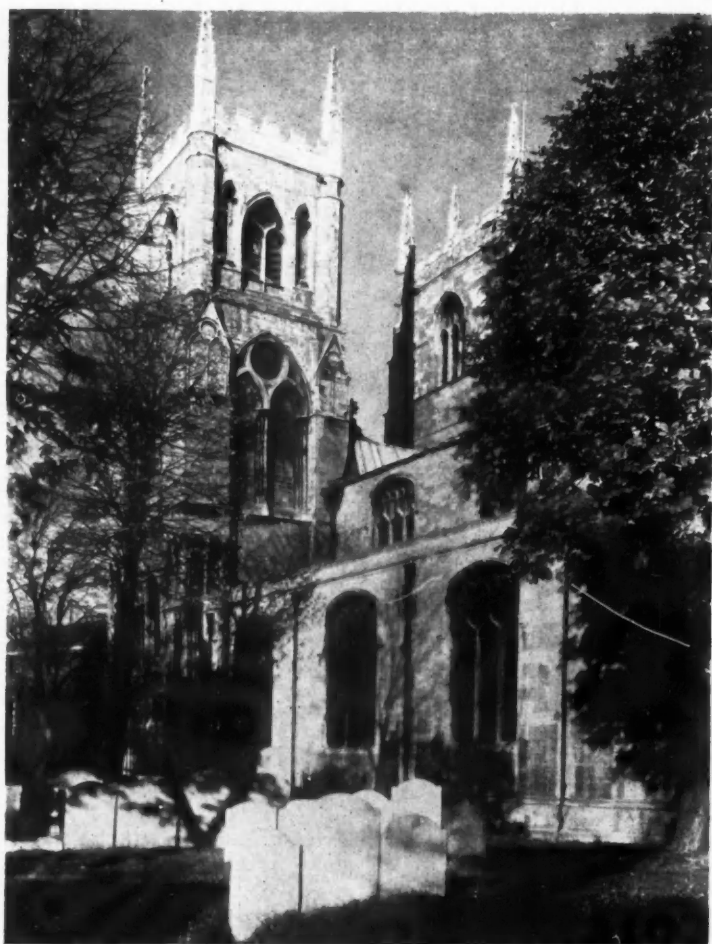
Will F. Taylor

TRUMPINGTON, OF WHICH CHAUCER WROTE
The war memorial in the village street



ELY CATHEDRAL, FROM THE DEANERY GARDEN, AND THE PALACE

One of the chief national shrines during the period of the pilgrimages



ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH, KING'S LYNN
Two of the finest brasses in England are to be found here

Will F. Taylor

it was long centuries before the Christian era. Spelman cannot trace its history farther back than Saxon days; before that it is all traditional. It was a great trading centre with Germany when that country was ruled by men of common sense, and even the term "fleet," applied to local rivers, is a survival of the German *flethe* and the time when German merchants were as common here as English.

Mr. Belloc has described the town to-day as "somnolent and refreshing." I wonder whether he has ever visited it at fair time! It is full of interesting items; the curious custom-house of 1683, the guildhall of 1423, Vancouver's birthplace in New Conduit Street, the grammar school at which took place the arrest of Eugene Aram which led to his execution in 1759 for fraud and murder, two of the finest brasses in England—in St. Margaret's Church where Dr. Burney was organist when his celebrated daughter, afterwards Mme. d'Arblay, the novelist, was born—the beautiful Red Mount Chapel of 1485, the waistcoat, 102ins. round, of the 53rd. Daniel Lambert in the museum, and Sedgford Lane, 7ft. 6ins. wide, almost the narrowest street in England. Lynn is a place to linger in.

On the way north there is an interesting item in South Wootton church—a bier of 1511. At that time everyone except the very rich was buried without a coffin, simply wrapped in cloth and covered with hay or flowers. It was not till the end of the seventeenth century that coffins came into general use, and the public coffin was in service till the last century. Look up the Burial



British Council

THE "CURIOUS" CUSTOM-HOUSE AT KING'S LYNN

This building, which is on the Ouse, was erected in 1683

Service and you will understand the meaning of the reference to the body being "made ready to be laid into the earth," when it was being taken out of the public coffin and wrapped in cloth.

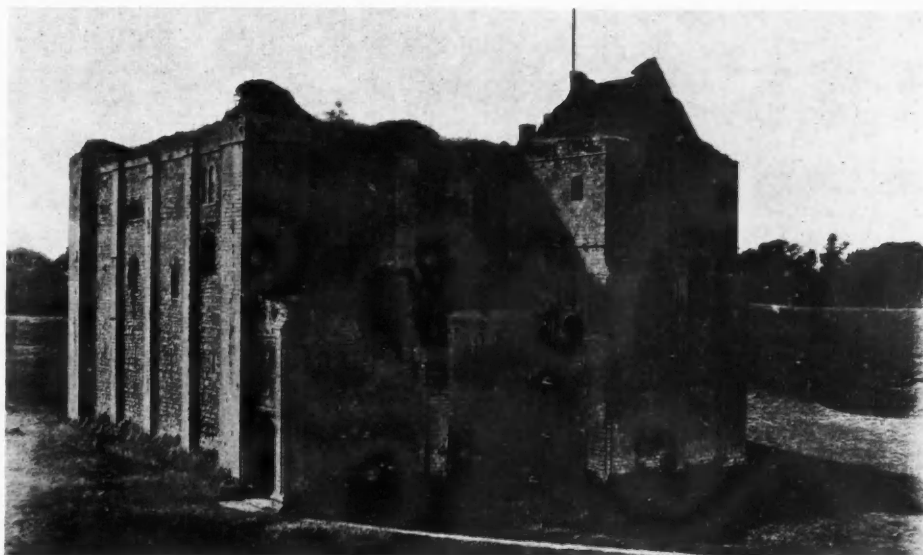
After these morbid reflections it is good to come out to the fresh air with the song of the sea in it, for we are now getting very close to The Wash. In two more miles Castle Rising is reached, once a port which sent two members to Parliament till 1832. The great castle, now a ruin, was founded by William d'Albini, of whom there is a grand story. He was in love with the widow of Henry I but had to go to France. There the French Queen sought him as husband. D'Albini declined with thanks, being already pledged in England. Thereupon the Queen had him thrown into a den of lions. D'Albini pulled out one of the lions' tongues and sent it with compliments to the Queen, and she, feeling that it was useless to argue with such a man, packed him off to England, where he married his lady-love, settled down and built the castle. It was always a royal and baronial stronghold; Isabella, "the she-wolf of France" and Queen of Edward II, was imprisoned here for over 27 years by her son, Edward III, and died here in 1333.

A mile and a half farther turn right at Butler's Cross, a stump of a wayside relic, to one of the most peaceful scenes in England. In just over a mile the bounds of Sandringham Park are reached, and one keeps to the left all the way round it to the Norwich gates. It was in 1862 that the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VII, bought the estate and for nearly

60 years scarcely a year has passed in which some improvement has not been made.

There is nothing palatial about Sandringham. It is just the perfect ideal of an English country gentleman's home. Everything, from Queen Mary's model dairy to the workers' cottages, is of the best. The trim park is stocked with deer, the carefully tended plantations abound in game, and there is an air of simple privacy about it all. There are good views of the house and grounds from the road, and the gardens are open three days a week during summer when the Royal Family is not in residence; at all other times the privacy of this quiet country home is respected. There are many royal memories in the church, the whole of the east end of which has been beautifully redecorated as a memorial to Edward VII and Queen Alexandra.

At the Norwich gates (which were preserved by the county of Norfolk) one runs down to the Feathers Hotel, then left to Dersingham, where the main road is rejoined. Then through Hellesham, to which it is probable that John Rolfe brought his bride, the celebrated Pocahontas, into Hunstanton ("Hunt-stone" to everyone locally), an entirely modern and pleasant holiday resort. It has grown up in the last 75 years and I know no place with a more invigorating air, as it stands on the corner of England where the Wash turns into the North Sea.



KEEP OF RUINED CASTLE RISING CASTLE

Built in the twelfth century, the castle was always a royal and baronial stronghold

NORFOLK THATCH AND GERMAN BOMBS

AN AIR-RAID EXPERIENCE. By Sir ARCHIBALD HURD

IN their characteristic, violent manner, the Germans have given me a new reason for preferring a thatched roof to my house rather than a roof of tiles or slate. But I had better begin at the beginning.

It was always my ambition to build a house with a thatched roof, but I was advised by friends not to be so foolish. They told me that it was apt to catch fire and that therefore the cost of insurance would be high; it would be pecked to pieces by birds and would demand frequent repairs; and, apart from such destruction, it would be a constant source of expense. But, being of a stubborn character, I determined that I would have a thatched roof; not straw thatch, but one of Norfolk reed, though the site of the proposed house was in Kent. My architect, Mr. Oswald Milne, was not unsympathetic, but he reminded me that tiles or slate would be cheaper. As to any great danger of fire, he scouted the idea, provided the chimneys were carried up higher than in the old cottages in neighbouring villages, where they little more than clear the top of the thatch. But, in order to be on the safe side, I decided to have an under-roof of asbestos sheets. He agreed that this would be a good idea. So he arranged for a firm in Norfolk to supply the necessary quantity of reeds and for craftsmen—real craftsmen they proved to be—to make the roof after the builders had placed the asbestos in position.

In this wise I obtained a roof which is

cool in summer and warm in winter. The top ridge was covered with wire netting as a protection against birds. When I tackled the insurance problem, I obtained a premium somewhat higher than in the case of a house with tiles or slates. Later, when some tumbledown cottages with straw thatch were burnt out, I was asked to pay at double the rate. So I took my insurance business to some other brokers and was happy again.

Of course, the original cost of such a thatched roof, with its asbestos sheeting, was high, but I decided that the extra money was well spent if only for æsthetic reasons. The thatch harmonises with the countryside and makes the house look cosy and comfortable. And what of the cost? My house was built and thatched over 22 years ago, and the only expense to which I have been put has been to replace the upper ridge. I should not have had that work done if the thatchers had not been engaged on an extension of the house. As they were on the spot, I thought they might as well make the roof of the older part of the building look as neat and trim as the new part. But there was no other reason why this renewal should have been done. I am told that a roof of Norfolk reed will, indeed, last 60 or 70 years without a penny being spent on it—which is much more than can be claimed for a roof of tiles or slate in such a position—700ft. above sea level and exposed to every wind. So I was well satisfied with my little adventure—and

then the Germans arrived on the scene and made me even better pleased.

It was early one morning. "The Battle of Britain" was being fought over our heads. For several hours we had sat in our shelter room. When there was a lull in the proceedings, we decided that, as all fighting was apparently at an end, we would go to bed. This we did and were soon fast asleep. Our awakening was a rude one. At 2 a.m. there were violent explosions; the windows and doors of the house were blown in and the plaster of the ceilings and walls of the bedrooms as well as, so we discovered later, of every other room was shattered into fragments. We instinctively covered our heads with the bedclothes, with the result that none of us was injured.

Three bombs had fallen; one had wrecked a neighbouring cottage, another had missed our house by a split second, and a further one had fallen in our woods—several hundred yards away. A German pilot on his way back from London had decided to unload his bombs, probably because he was being chased, and our hillside was as good a place as any other. So the bombs were landed on us while we were in bed and the interior of our home was wrecked. It presented an indescribable scene of ruin—doors, windows, ceilings and walls looked as though they could never be repaired.

I telephoned to an architect who examined the damage. He was satisfied that we probably owed our escape uninjured to the Norfolk thatch, which is over a foot thick. In his opinion it had acted as a cushion when the bombs exploded. A few of the rafters had been split—not broken—but the roof itself had given slightly under the impact, broken the force of the explosion, and then recovered. Some pieces of the metal of the bomb had lodged in the thatch, but otherwise it had not been affected. This explanation is understandable because after so many years the Norfolk reed has settled down into a solid mass which it would be difficult to disturb, so completely has it been consolidated under the influence of rain and sun and wind.

So the Germans have taught me to be thankful that I indulged in my fancy for Norfolk thatch. We probably owe our lives to it, as a roof of tiles or slate would almost certainly have been shattered by the explosions and would have fallen upon us, as it did in the case of the near-by cottages. When the war is over and reed can be transported from Norfolk and the craftsmen are available, I shall have any necessary repairs to the roof carried out, for the sake of appearances. In the meantime, the thatched roof is completely water-tight.

I am inclined to say, with a little grandchild who slept through a raid, now living in another part of the country: "How annoyed Hitler would be if he knew how little we cared for his bombs."



"THE THATCH MAKES THE HOUSE LOOK COSY AND COMFORTABLE"

“COUNTRY LIFE” MINIATURE-RIFLE COMPETITION FOR THE HOME GUARD, 1941

Two teams tie with the highest possible score

WE have pleasure in announcing below the result of the COUNTRY LIFE Miniature Rifle Competition for the Home Guard, which was inaugurated in our issue of July 26, and which closed at the end of October.

Targets were entered by 618 teams. Two teams tied for first place with the highest possible score of 192 points. They represented

**No. 3 PLATOON, CAISTOR COMPANY,
8th LINDSEY BATTALION, and**

**No. 1 PLATOON, “D” COMPANY, 33rd
WARWICKSHIRE BATTALION.**

The runners up were “A” Platoon, No. 10 Company, 23rd Middlesex Battalion with 181 points. The teams consisted of the following:

8th Lindsey	33rd Warwickshire	23rd Middlesex
Sergt. H. E. Haw (Leader)	Sergt. T. Pinfold (Leader)	Lieut. R. A. Cox (Leader)
Lt. H. W. Loveday	Capt. H. J. Reeves	Capt. N. T. B. Knight
Cpl. F. O. Taylor	Lieut. J. H. Brown	2/Lt. A. W. Sutton
Vol. G. Holah	C.-S.-M. McCarthy	Sgt. E. B. Robinson
Vol. W. J. Stamp	Cpl. A. J. Ayscough	Cpl. R. J. Foulkes
Sergt. E. Margrave (Reserve)	Lan. Cpl. W. Jones (Reserve)	Sgt. W. K. Gibb (Reserve)
Cpl. R. T. Brown	Vol. V. G. Colgan	Vol. W. W. Straker
Cpl. A. Brackenbury	Vol. A. G. Whittaker	Vol. G. C. Kraushaar
Vol. W. Knipe	Vol. G. W. Barlow	Vol. G. W. Morris
Vol. G. Binnington	Cpl. H. E. Claydon	L. Cpl. E. V. Bignell
Cpl. G. Warren (Reserve)	Vol. E. G. Hemming (Reserve)	Sgt. J. A. Reynolds (Reserve)
Superintending Officer	Superintending Officer	Superintending Officer
2nd Lieut. P. Wynn	Capt. C. A. Wood, W.T.O.	2/Lt. A. J. Albon

In accordance with the rules the COUNTRY LIFE Challenge Trophy will be held for six months each by the 8th Lindsey



THE “COUNTRY LIFE” CHALLENGE TROPHY

Battalion and the 33rd Warwickshire Battalion. Medals will be presented to the winning teams and to the runners-up.

The names of the 50 leading teams are published opposite. We have been requested by the military authorities not to publish the complete list, but any team wishing to know its score can obtain it by writing to us and enclosing a stamped addressed envelope. The full list of results can be inspected at this office.

The Proprietors of COUNTRY LIFE wish to take this opportunity of thanking many Commanding Officers all over the country for their help in organising the competition and for the many useful suggestions they have sent us for future competitions. These will all be carefully considered before next year's conditions are drawn up. Meanwhile we are glad to know that the competition did much to stimulate a healthy rivalry among the various units of the Home Guard at a time when waiting for the enemy was tending perhaps to become a little irksome. The high standard of the shooting generally, under conditions which were admittedly difficult, indicates that the waiting period has at any rate been well employed, and that should the need arise the Home Guard will give a good account of itself.

A word about the landscape target. Some teams considered that it was too difficult, and several suggested that future targets should be coloured. The



THE 8th LINDSEY TARGET. (Note: Owing to difficulties of reproduction, one shot appears to be outside the circle on the pontoon bridge. Actually it touches it)

best answer to the first contention is that two teams scored the maximum number of points, and that more than 40 scored 140 points or more. It should be borne in mind that in a competition of this kind, in which hundreds of thousands of men are concerned, it is necessary to demand a very high standard of shooting if the winning of the trophy is to carry any merit. It is, however, recognised that the conditions under which the shooting took place necessarily varied widely in different areas and on different ranges, and with a view to levelling out these conditions, to some extent at least, the question of colour will be seriously considered next year.

JUDGE'S REPORT

THE targets were judged by Mr. F. J. Tucknott, Statistical Officer, Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs. His report is as follows:

I have heard criticisms that the target was too difficult. Yet of 18 teams which returned targets 199 scored 100 points or more, and 332 scored 75 points or more. It would be no good at all to use a target which did not call for a certain amount of effort to bring out the best in a team, and it certainly would not attain the object of the competition, which was to improve the musketry in the various battalions. There is no doubt, however, that teams who were compelled to shoot in a bad light did find it hard to define the various features on the target.

It is impossible in a competition such as this to obtain exactly similar conditions for every team. Many have outdoor ranges—the best of all in good weather—and others have to shoot on indoor ranges. Conditions of lighting vary very much indoors, and it is possible to have a light that is too bright as well as one that is very poor. Of the six leading teams four shot indoors. The state of rifles is also a big factor: they vary considerably in accuracy. Many men are no doubt shooting with weapons much the worse for wear, whereas others, especially rifle club members, are using rifles which are in first-class condition.

Two teams scored 192, the highest possible score. They were the 8th Lindsey Battalion, Caistor Coy., No. 3 Platoon, and the 33rd Warwickshire Battalion, "D" Company, No. 1 Platoon. Good scores were also made by the 23rd Middlesex Battalion, No. 10 Company, "A" Platoon, 181; 8th Shropshire Battalion, "E" Company, No. 1 Platoon, 174; 55th Surrey Battalion, "C" Company, No. 11 Platoon, 167; and the 3rd Huntingdonshire Battalion, "C" Company, No. 2 Platoon, 160. This was very fine shooting on such a target and showed perfect team work between the leaders and the men in their teams. A successful team is made up of a leader who is capable of describing clearly the exact position of the objective, and eight marksmen who know how to shoot and can visualise the picture the leader is trying to convey to them. The finest team of marksmen in the country would be helpless unless their leader could describe the objects intelligently.

A scrutiny of the targets disclosed several instances where the leader and some of the team were not co-operating efficiently. In some cases, the two men of a pair would group their shots on different parts of the target; in another case one man of a pair placed his shots on the corresponding end of the bridge instead of the pontoon. There were several instances where both men of a pair fired at the bridge instead of at the pontoon.

What would have been a good target was frequently spoilt by one or two pairs who were not so good as the rest of the team, and in many other instances the grouping was good but the groups unfortunately were not in the right place.

The favourite objective was the field gun, and on this 264 teams made their highest score. The next in order was the house, and on this point 135 teams made their best total. The pontoon was preferred by 123 teams, but the objective at the rear of the tank was the most difficult, and only 96 teams did well there. The full score

of 48 points on an objective was made 55 times, and of these 30 were made on the gun, eight on the house, seven on the pontoon, and ten on the tank.

The First 50 Teams

1.	8th Lindsey Batt., Caistor Coy., No. 3 Platoon ...	192
	33rd Warwickshire Batt., "D" Coy., No. 1 Platoon ...	192
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GREEN AND PLEASANT LAND—IX

A LAST WORD

By G. M. TREVELYAN, O.M.

Historical background and present need of a Country Policy

THE series of articles of which this is the last have discussed from a number of different but not in the main contradictory points of view three major problems: (1) the conditions of our rural life, (2) the use of our land, and (3) the preservation of its beauty.

During the last 60 years the nation in its political and collective capacity has shown hardly any interest in rural life, in the proper uses of the land, or in its amenity value. Individuals, both landowners and others, and private societies have done their best to make good this national neglect. Now they are at the end of their tether. The community must help with a rural policy and a national planning policy, or chaos will reign in the countryside.

THE FRUITS OF LAISSEZ-FAIRE

In the nineteenth century the State left the uses to which the land should be put to the uncontrolled working of economic forces. And it still in the main continues to apply to rural problems the doctrine of *laissez-faire* which it discarded in other matters, the doctrine namely that all will be well if the State does not interfere with private enterprise.

That doctrine did well enough in the old coaching days. But in the age of great steamers on the Atlantic and the great railway system across America, the economic position of English agriculture was destroyed by uncontrolled imports, and the rural exodus has for more than 60 years been denuding the countryside of its field workers, both skilled and less skilled.

And then, after the age of steam, has come the internal-combustion engine, which has let loose industrial development and city dormitories over the whole land. Distance from the town no longer preserves our landscape or the character of our rural society. The fields lining every country road and lane have become potential building sites; town and country planning problems can no longer be distinguished; they form together a national problem, not yet tackled, though at last dimly envisaged.

At the same time the type of universal education devised by and for city folk has for 70 years past done everything to speed up the rural exodus. Except for a few admirable

experiments, education has done less than nothing to reconcile the child to rural life and interest. And finally the system of taxation, devised regardless of rural conditions, now falls with terrific impact on the rural landowner; the estate system, and "dual ownership" by the big landlord and his tenant farmers, is therefore doomed and must very largely disappear, while the State seems to be quite indifferent as to what will come instead.

Under the same pressure of taxation, the country houses are going the way of the abbeys; the parks and pleasant places in which they stand must be sold—to whom or for what purpose? To those questions also the community appears indifferent.

For while we force the landlord to sell by the pressure of taxation, our Socialism stops there; our respect for the rights of property leaves it free to the man whom we have ruined by taxes to sell all he has to any speculator or jerry-builder who comes along, without any help from the community to secure a proper succession. The makers of our Budgets think only of obtaining money for next year; they never think of the permanent consequences of the destruction they effect. They have even refused to take over estates in lieu of death duties. The rural landlord in most cases would fain save his land from abuse, if the State would let him. But in too many cases he is constrained to sell where he can. And so the best farmlands and the most beautiful spots are bought for factories or rows of bungalows.

This is not a State policy at all. It is a negation of all policy. It is the outcome of the unbalanced urbanised mind that has hitherto ruled Government offices and the programmes of all political parties, because it represents the mental limitation of the average Englishman of to-day.

GERM OF A "COUNTRY POLICY"

Of to-day? Of yesterday certainly; but to-day, is not a more fruitful idea beginning to prevail? People of all sorts are beginning to "have a concern" about the countryside and its inhabitants. In the first place we have found that in time of war we must grow more of our own food inside the island, and that this cannot be done if agriculture is allowed to

perish in time of peace. And, secondly, town-dwellers who have cottages in the country, and the still greater number who take their holidays touring in the country, are beginning to be aware that the beauties of Nature and the sense of quiet, of which they come in search, are being destroyed by the building of bungalows and hotels for their use in the wrong spots, and by the similar misplacing of factory sites and industrial operations.

The national planning, which is now seen to be necessary, must take account of the needs of agriculture, including forestry, of the rural population proper, of industrial development in the countryside, and of holiday dwellers and tourists from the cities. None of these interests must be forgotten. If the national plan overlooks any of them it will fail of its purpose, and will probably never be put into execution. And no authority except one deriving its powers from the State can possibly deal with this complication of interests.

Articles of this series have discussed some of the difficulties of elaborate adjustments of these rival claims, that will have to be made in the near future. The acreage of the precious little island is very small and it is now being pulled to pieces and carved up haphazard by the first-comers or those with the longest purses, often in the worst possible way. The State must control the uses to which land is put on rational lines, through its central and local authorities.

NATIONAL PLANNING PRINCIPLES

One or two general principles are clear. The best agricultural land must be preserved for agricultural use, contrary to recent practice: there will be plenty of other land left in all regions for industrial and residential needs. So too the most beautiful places and districts must be preserved for agriculture or left in their present wildness, for the joy and recreation of all: in the preservation of large regions (such as the Lake District) as "national parks" there will be no need for change of cultivation or of ownership, and the burden will therefore not be heavy on the taxpayer. The coastline, already to a large extent spoiled, must be saved, what is left of it, from the further stringing out of bungalows along cliffs or in lonely bays.



NUCLEUS OF A LAKE DISTRICT NATIONAL PARK

A winter view of the Helvellyn range from the National Trust's Tarn Hows property

And the great modern movement for camping-out must be channelled into the right spots. Holiday camps are needed and will be needed more and more in post-war society, but they must not be planted down where they destroy the very beauty and enjoyment which they seek to bring within the visitors' reach.

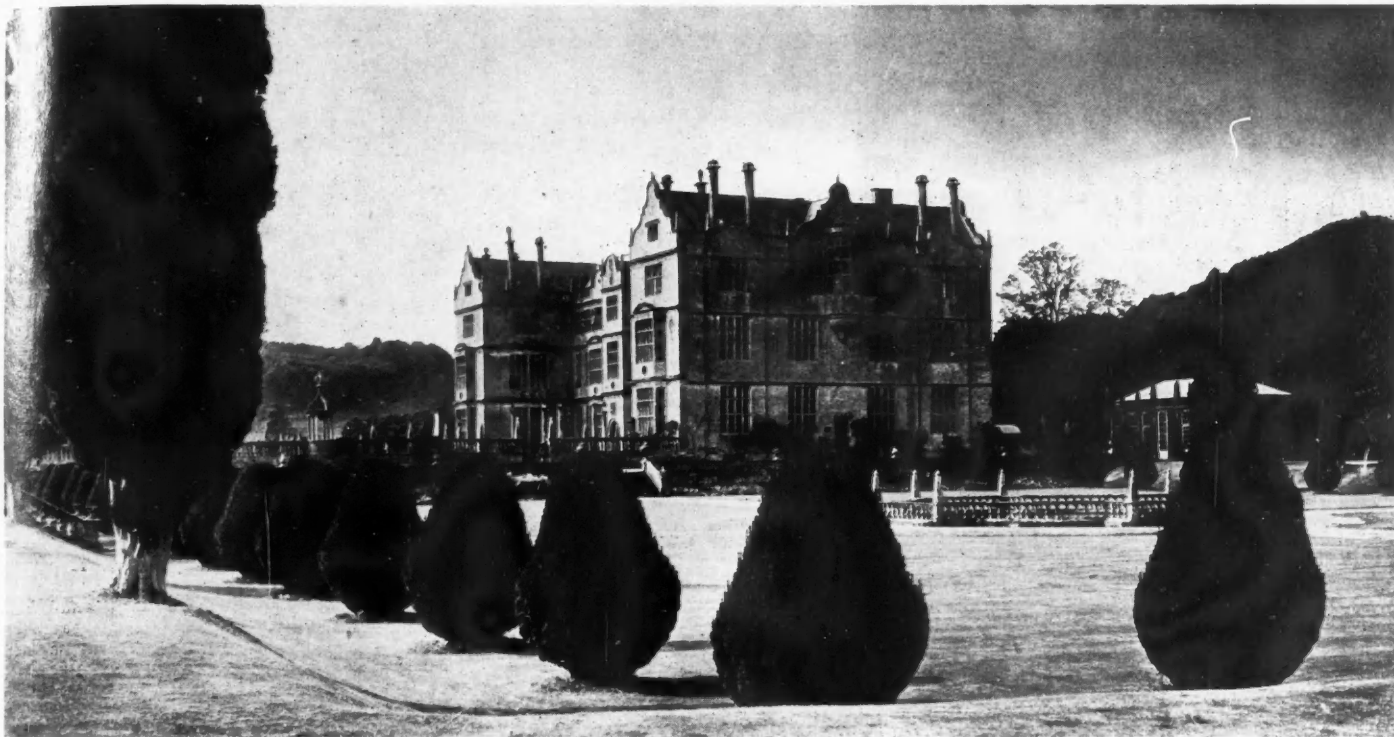
As an officer of the National Trust two things have struck me over an experience of more than a dozen years. First the growing indignation at the destruction of beauty and the desire to save what is left. Our subscription list maintains itself even in time of war. More and more individuals come to the Trust with gifts or bequests of money or of houses or of lands. But secondly I am impressed by the inability of any private body such as the National Trust to deal with the main problem. The Trust is now protecting some 100,000 acres,

but what is that to the acreage of the whole country? And the Trust is utterly without the power to stop the ceaseless outrages on beauty which take place with increasing rapidity both in peace and in war. Nor would it be possible to give such power to any private body. The success of the National Trust is a symptom of a growing desire in people, but it has no means of doing that which can only be done by the community as a whole, acting through organs which have the power of the State behind them.

One last word. Some people are afraid of State interference in the zoning and planning of the countryside. I have no wonder, considering the outrages perpetrated by authorities of State departments, thinking departmentally, as, I suppose, it is their business to do. Neither have the local authorities all of them that understanding of the needs of amenity which

the Westmorland and Surrey County Councils have shown.

What we need therefore is a State department or permanent Commission which will have power to adjudicate not only between private enterprises, but between public departments and bodies, and so prevent the misuse of land by any person, any company, or any office. Such a Commission dealing with the whole land of the country will not, however, carry weight enough if it acts in the interest of amenity alone; it must take cognisance of all the proper uses for which land is required, including agriculture, forestry, the planning of industrial, residential, departmental buildings, as well as the preservation of natural beauty. What is needed is a body or bodies with authority to negotiate and power to adjudicate between these various interests. Only so can our land continue to be not only "green" but "pleasant."



MONTACUTE. THE GREAT ELIZABETHAN MANSION, FOR A TIME LORD CURZON'S COUNTRY HOUSE, WHICH IS NOW VESTED IN THE NATIONAL TRUST

A SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

IN *A Rural Charter* a team of agricultural authorities showed that a fertile soil and productive agriculture are in the nation's interest. Moreover, that we are likely to be compelled by economic and physical conditions to grow more of our food. *A Green and Pleasant Land* set out to ascertain how so fundamental a departure from precedent is likely to affect the social structure, and the appearance, of the countryside in the post-war period, more particularly the relations of town and country; and how this revolution may be linked with an intelligent "country policy" in planning, for the advantage of towns no less than of country.

A word of warning, however, should be given at the outset: the chief post-war problem will be, not to raise the standard of living so much as to recover something of the standards lost since 1939. It is improbable that the money needed for some of the ideals advanced by contributors will be immediately available. It is, nevertheless, of great importance to have a general plan of action clearly outlined, so that what is done will fit in with long-term policy, and so that those undertakings prejudicial to it shall not be allowed.

All contributors have welcomed agricultural renaissance as redressing and stabilising the balance of national life at a juncture when, in Mr. Williams-Ellis's introductory warning, "we must be prepared for a literally shattering

upheaval." He stressed two elements in the problem of readjustment: first, the critical, impatient mood of this post-war generation, who are predominantly town-bred in far from splendid cities, preoccupied with utilitarian and human, as distinct from aesthetic, values; and secondly, the necessity for preserving the gracious traditional beauty of our natural and man-made heritage, in the first resort as a means of educating the public to visual beauty in a utilitarian world, so that ultimately they will demand beauty in their everyday surroundings. Viewed thus, the work of the National Trust assumes a very far-reaching importance.

Governmental planning, it was wisely said by Mr. F. J. Osborn, is not, or should not be, advocated for its own sake. Due need must always be shown. The necessity for some social control of the use of land arises from the plain fact that its use has become badly balanced. If agriculture is to be a major national industry it must be assured the land to cultivate. National Planning is foreshadowed by the Government's appointment of two Ministers in this sphere: Mr. Greenwood in the economic, Lord Reith in the physical. In the latter, moreover, the Government has undertaken to set up a National Planning Authority which will proceed on a positive policy for such matters as agriculture, industrial development, and transport. Lord Reith, after consultation with the Minister of Agriculture, has lately appointed

a committee under Lord Justice Scott to consider many of the subjects dealt with in these articles, namely:

the conditions which should govern building, and other constructive developments, in country areas consistently with the maintenance of agriculture, and in particular the . . . location of industry, having regard to . . . the well-being of rural communities and the preservation of amenities.

Throughout this series contributors have underlined the necessity for a Planning Authority equipped with powers adequate to the opportunity.

LAND USE

Mr. Osborn emphasised that "town" and "country" planning, hitherto conceived as antagonistic to each other's interests, should be regarded by the Planning Authority as interdependent. Though urban planning is outside this series' scope, several contributors have explicitly or implicitly envisaged town and country, agriculture and industry, as inseparably connected. The picture they present is of a balanced British civilisation based, not on urban industrial prosperity alone as hitherto, nor yet on an exclusively agricultural society, but on a balance of the two in which a healthy agriculture and pleasing countryside are of equal weight with industrial town and city.

Planners now recognise the necessity of reserving from building the best agricultural land, which in many cases is the land most in

demand for other purposes too. Dr. Dudley Stamp urged that all planning must be preceded by careful classification of soils and the mapping of the categories so distinguished. The Land Utilisation Survey of London University has completed, in *The Land of Britain*, a survey of land use, from which a full classification of land, based on quality and depth of soil, elevation, climate, etc., is nearly completed. It divides land into 11 main categories, with their mixtures, ranging from A1, First Class Agricultural Land, to H10, Saltings, Rough Marsh, and Shingle. The first four categories (A1, A2, AG2, G3), making up 9,000,000 acres or 25 per cent. of England and Wales, must definitely be reserved for agricultural use, whether the produce is needed after the war or not. Once lost, such land is lost for ever, and it is vital to ensure the production of a proportion of foodstuffs in the case of emergency. Intermediate and poor quality land, such as much in the Chilterns, Cotswolds, Downs, Moors, Mountains, and the Lakes, is well suited for recreation areas; but, whether or not dedicated to this use, it must be cultivated according to its requirements. Much of the poorest land, being located by tidal waters, is well suited to heavy industry. Post-war reconstruction and development should be controlled as regards site-soil, even though, as has been estimated, it requires no more than 500,000 acres, since this area actually amounts to the total of A1 land, fenland excepted. It must be remembered, too, as a generalisation, that every acre taken for development throws six more acres out of gear. For ensuring the proper utilisation of land, Dr. Stamp considers the services of a Ministry of Planning essential.

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY

Mr. F. G. Osborn and Mr. F. J. Thomas both advocate a policy of decentralising movable industry among country towns and villages, always having regard to high quality agricultural land. Miss Elizabeth Denby, writing from the point of view of women's needs, opposes this. The issue is of such fundamental importance that the arguments for and against must be briefly reviewed.

The case for the wider distribution of industry was established by the Barlow Report on the general desirability of "a diversification and better balance of industries in various regions." Mr. Osborn, supplementing this abstract statement with humane considerations, argued that the successful precedents of garden cities and the Government trading estates confirm the deduction to be made from the whole trend of housing development in the last 30 years—however misapplied it has been in detail: namely that (a) what the majority of townsmen desire, in respect of their homes, is "light, space, greenness, gardens for their children, and nearness to the countryside."

(b) So much of life is spent in work that the surroundings, amenities, and even the social character of the work-place should be ranked almost equal in importance with those of the home.

(c) The physical requirements of community life have a direct bearing on the relationship of home and work-place.

To give effect to these convictions he put forward an outline policy for industrial distribution, agreed to in principle by the Town and Country Planning Association, the R.I.B.A., N.C.S.S., and National Playing Fields Association, proposing:

(1) Restriction on new industries or businesses, other than local services, in certain large congested urban areas; this to apply also to bombed-out or evacuated businesses.

(2) Encouragement of these to settle in suitable small towns or villages. Locality,



IN A COUNTRY HOUSE OWNED BY A BUSINESS CONCERN
Chinese wallpaper at Winnington Hall, Cheshire, the property of
Brunner Mond and Co.

local aspiration, and resources in communal facilities to determine "suitability," with an optimum population-standard of 25,000-50,000.

(3) A limited number of new towns, with ultimate population of 25,000-75,000, for preference within an orbit of 30 miles of an existing large centre.

(4) Small industries to be encouraged in existing villages, including the use by businesses of vacant country houses.

It was realised that subsidies would be needed in many cases to encourage planned development on these lines, but it was felt that the cost to the community would be much less than that incurred during 1919-1939 in forcing the growth of industry and housing in more congested centres. Mr. Osborn considered that industry thus redistributed would deduct not more than 400,000 acres from agriculture.

The social effect on villages of these proposals was thoughtfully considered by Mr. F. J. Thomas. Dispersal of industry will be no panacea unless new factories are sited, not only with regard to soil and commercial factors, but "so as to spread their social effectiveness over as wide an area as possible." The psychological factor here is that young folk have shown that they do not mind living in the country so long as they do not feel tied to it but have leisure and money enough to visit the near by town. Agriculture alone, even as prosperous as *A Rural Charter* shows that it can be, cannot, he said, introduce the social, communal, and financial opportunities into rural society for lack of which it is in a declining way.

THE NEIGHBOURHOOD

Nor must the village, oldest and longest-tested form of human settlement, be overwhelmed. It should be supplied with full modern services, but, in its expanded form, be socially and architecturally related to the old—in the latter respect through control under an adopted clause in existing Town Planning legislation.

Mr. Thomas emphasised that a countryside is a social network of long standing, centred in the local town. The future of villages and small towns should therefore be conceived in terms of these "neighbourhoods," a contention developing point (2) in Mr. Osborn's outline policy. In the development of a neighbourhood the same process should be applied as to that

of a larger region: a soil plan be laid over the road map, diverting new building to the parish, farm or field best suited to it.

The social framework of such neighbourhoods already largely exists—in medical, educational, and literary services—supplementing the traditional network. Village colleges, in particular, aim to "focus in the school the social and cultural activities of the Neighbourhood." But in Article VIII Mr. A. R. Chorlton put forward a sound case for not overlooking the homely Village School, increasingly neglected during the last 30 years. Village schools have deteriorated both in the quality of their teachers and in structural and sanitary condition. Improvement would, at the outset, involve attracting and training the right type of "country-minded" headmaster, and bringing the buildings up-to-date complementary to senior schools and village colleges. An increase of the rural population in "a green and pleasant land" would go far to providing the necessary finance, both for this and for the suggestive scheme, also outlined by Mr. Chorlton, for developing recreational and cultural activities in country areas jointly through the education authority, advisory directorates, and such a body as the Council for the Encouragement of Music and the Arts.

In the past, village life at its best produced a small republic of worth, with men and women respected according to

the contribution of each to the community, among whom the schoolmaster was often the Admirable Crichton. This framework, on the whole, survives to this day, and Mr. Thomas is hopeful that its vitality is capable of tiding over the transitional phase of industry's "ruralisation," and of re-creating the new community of the Neighbourhood in its image. If he is justified—and Mr. Chorlton's proposals suggest that with imaginative educational direction the process is possible—the policy of at least encouraging the establishment of suitable industries in selected village Neighbourhoods seems to deserve support.

VILLAGE PROSPECT

The opposite view, as put forward by Miss Elizabeth Denby, challenges the assertion that town and country, industry and agriculture, must be "evened out." Given intelligent handling of post-war reconstruction, it questions whether any "new towns" or industrialised villages will be needed. Moreover, she maintains that the life of the countryside is so distinct in requirements and *tempo* from that of towns that, to preserve its own vitality, it needs to be kept distinct from, not merged into, that of the towns. She does not believe that village and small town can preserve their character and also satisfy the needs of factory people; she therefore opposes the artificial industrialisation of country districts. These, however, can do with a good deal of remodelling and development to increase their efficiency for their traditional purpose—that of constituting the recreational and cultural centres of their agricultural neighbourhoods, for which they will be increasingly needed as agriculture prospers. She does not specifically answer the economic argument—that agriculture and its ancillary industries cannot alone support the social and cultural standards expected by men and women to-day, but implies, probably rightly, that, if left to themselves, real country folk do not require such an artificial standard of services.

On the other hand, they do have their requirements, of which easy companionship after the day's work is one of the chief. For this reason Miss Denby put forward the plea that the planning of agricultural communities should consult the woman's more than the man's requirements: the dwelling no longer be

situated in the man's plot or near the farm where he works, but sited near the shops, school, clinic, etc., round which his family's life revolves, and to which she and the children find it much harder to trudge several miles than would be to cycle the same distance to his work. She seemed to foreshadow a new type of rural community—they might be called "village towns"—which would meet well the social requirements of a village demanded by Mr. Thomas and Mr. Chorlton, though without the industrial element. But their lay-out needs to be more compact and companionable than many schemes produced by rigid application of Planning Acts since 1919, with their statutory density of not above eight houses to the acre. This kind of suburban planning, she urges, fails to give the feeling of community and companionship that women appreciate in village life. She also referred to the uncertainty that would be caused to those who have sunk large amounts of capital in agriculture over a period of time, particularly when agriculture is at last bringing some return, by any sudden and widespread planting of industry and its population over the countryside.

To strike a balance between the arguments eloquently advanced on either side is difficult. Readers of COUNTRY LIFE may well insist that, for more than half a million acres of agricultural land claimed for industry and housing, every method should be investigated for replanning and re-building existing industrial towns to adapt them to their purpose and the reasonable needs of their inhabitants. But readers must also decide to what extent a case has been established for some distribution of industry in the interests of the countryside itself.

COUNTRY HOUSES

The survival of the large country house on its traditional scale seems unlikely in the post-war pattern to any great extent, with the paternal and agricultural functions of the large landowner increasingly delegated to the State. Thousands of more modest properties exist, and no doubt modern houses will be built for those with the means, interests, and occupations to sustain a country life with fewer privileges but as wide opportunities for public service and no less real pleasures.

But the great historic home will need to become self-supporting.

In opening this series Mr. Williams-Ellis expressed the warning that the generation that comes through the war is unlikely to concern itself much with visual beauty save with reference to its human values. Yet a splendid heritage is theirs if they are but taught to recognise it as such, introduced to its pleasure-giving potentialities and its historic values. Though pride and appreciation are more likely to be immediately stirred by natural scenery, the introduction to architectural and artistic treasures should be made as easy as possible. It is therefore desirable that these great historic houses be readily accessible. Yet an uninhabited and dismantled shell fails in this educative object.

Practical methods for rendering the large country house self-supporting, while retaining its character, have been indicated.

(a) Endowed transfer of the property to the National Trust, enabling the owner and his heirs to remain in residence free of death duties and taxation on the amount of the endowment.

(b) Conversion to a school, as happened with several great houses after the last war, or acquisition by the County Education Authority for recreational or cultural purposes.

(c) Conversion into a country club, possibly as a nucleus of a residential community.

(d) Acquisition by a business firm as a department in its organisation or as a holiday home for employees.

(e) Conversion into service flats, of which several examples exist and typical plans were given indicating the chief desiderata: large communal reception and dining rooms, flats of one to four bed and one sitting-room, with bath, kitchenette, and running water. For reasons of finance, conversions affording not fewer than 20 flats were recommended.

RECREATION

If not privately maintained, the parks of many of these large houses can be envisaged as becoming the "commons," the regional open spaces, of our green and pleasant land. The

regional open space, to use its technical name, is intermediate between the general amenities of the countryside—farmland, woodlands, footpaths—and the much larger national park, in the outline scheme given by Professor Abercrombie for the townsman's uses of the countryside.

This series has not envisaged any great change in the road system of the country. The main trunk and arterial roads being constructed before the war will need completing, but, for the rest, there will presumably be too many other demands on public funds for more needed purposes than the wholesale widening of country roads indulged in recently.

Air transport will no doubt be greatly developed, and will have a far-reaching influence on holiday and business travel. There must be, in all conscience, sufficient R.A.F. aerodromes in existence now to spare for commercial purposes; though, for serving holiday resorts and business centres, the technical factor of landing-speeds makes an important difference between war and peace requirements and should enable a limitation in the size of commercial air-fields.

To return to the use of land-surface, Professor Abercrombie advocated "an independent footpath system from one end of the country to the other," somewhat on the lines of the ancient "green roads." It could, in many cases, be formed by a process of combining and eliminating some existing rights of way. Recent legislation on the subject is useful but not sufficiently positive. No country path should ever be turned into a road unless an equally pleasant one is substituted.

In the preservation of parkland, the problem is largely one of finance: not only for its acquisition but its upkeep. Under proper planning powers it should not be necessary for farmland to have to be bought for preservation. Similarly for national parks, outright purchase of the land should not be needed. The greater part of these areas are conceived as remaining in their present traditional agricultural use, though compensation for the right to sell for development, also for sporting rights in some places, may have to be paid. Compensation is likely to be a large item in the coastal strip—those remaining sections of the coast which, essentially national parks, will be increasingly threatened by new resorts, camps and bungalows under the "Holidays with pay" scheme: But it is urgent that those coasts should be claimed for national parks. The Report of the Royal Commission on National Parks has been before Parliament since 1931. If it is not taken out of its pigeon-hole in the period of post-war planning, it never will be.

National parks are, of course, a national concern, whereas regional open spaces are a regional. Professor Abercrombie underlined the importance in all such reservations, and especially in national parks, of the *siting* (and of course the design) of all buildings sanctioned. But there is also the big question of maintenance.

The English landscape is largely an artificial creation of the eighteenth and to some extent of the nineteenth centuries, produced by a combination of æsthetic, sporting, and estate uses by the landowners. Any wholesale change in tenure is certain to prejudice this scenery so generally taken for granted; even a shift towards more productive agriculture, and away from private amenity, will lead to much felling of hedgerow timber and grubbing up of small copses. And any considerable expropriation of landowners would leave the landscape with no one responsible for its maintenance as such. This applies immediately to parklands acquired for public use.

MAINTENANCE

Who, or what body, will take the place of the landowner and his agent with his interest in amenity and sport balancing his need for income?

The Forestry Commission, it may be said, should be made responsible. But the Forestry Commission is concerned exclusively with commercial timber-production, and many pre-war controversies have shown that it is not well equipped at present for amenity forestry. The only public bodies at present accustomed to deal with landscape as such are the Royal Parks Department of the Ministry of Works and the National Trust.

A necessary concomitant of the proposals made in most of the articles in this series seems, therefore, to be the formation of a Woodlands Service under whatever organisation is devised to handle national planning. A Woodlands Department (possibly of the Forestry Commission, working under the Planning Ministry) could draw upon landowners and land agents for its personnel—men trained in the æsthetic and practical handling of estate woodlands—and would be responsible for the scenic planting, and maintenance, of all land affected by such proposals made in these articles as are given effect. It may seem a relatively small matter compared with the great issues that have been discussed: hundreds of thousands of acres possibly transferred to urban uses; intensified agriculture on the best land; an enlivening of village life in a setting of publicly owned parklands linked by bridle ways to great national parks. Indeed the New Jerusalem. But England's green and pleasant land has been created by the love and skill, through generations, of that small section of countrymen that, apparently alone among the whole greatly benefited population of this island, contributors seem to envisage retiring into suburban obscurity. It would surely be a graceful, indeed a practical, gesture to afford these gentry the opportunity at least to maintain the character of their heritage—the greenness and pleasantness that they gave it and which, it may be thought, they are best qualified to perpetuate (under the supervision of the appropriate department).



A PATTERN FOR THE RURAL COMMUNITIES OF THE FUTURE?

Terrace houses at 6-8 to the acre, combining modern spaciousness with the neighbourliness of the traditional village street. Welwyn: A. W. Kenyon and L. de Soissons, Architects

THE WOBURN ABBEY ANIMALS—IV

DEER, LARGE AND SMALL

Written and Illustrated by
FRANCES PITT

IN my first article in this series I wrote of the Duke of Bedford's unique herd of Père Davide's deer, but in that account only passing reference was made to the many other deer of various kinds that enjoy life in the park and paddocks at Woburn.

Red deer provide a novel sight strolling across the grassy slopes or sheltering in the shade of the great trees; beautiful, delightfully spotted axis deer are to be seen in considerable herds, and wee Chinese water deer, seeming no bigger than a hare, jump up out of the herbage and run off just as a hare might do.

With a 17in. lens in my camera I drove about the park and took long shots from the car at groups of deer here and there. The day was hot, the flies were a continual worry, ears and tails were incessantly flipping, and the animals had seemingly but one desire, to find the coolest patch of shade that was possible; yet they were wary and alert. They were not going to allow anyone to take undue liberties with them. They did not really mind the car, but as soon as you stepped out of it they were up and off. The best thing to do, I found, was to drive over the turf and circle towards any particularly interesting or especially charming group, turn the car broadside to the animals, step out very gently on the off side and shoot over the bonnet of the motor.

But I got my best snapshot of the tiny water deer when one jumped up close to the car, ran off 20yds., stopped, looked back, and gave me a chance to fire as I sat in the vehicle. The picture shows it staring up out of the grass, almost lost in the waving stems, which were not very tall, but it, for an adult deer was

very, very small. This species, which is found in the Far East, is remarkable not only for its small size but also for having no antlers. Neither sex produces horns.

A propos of antlers, at the time of my visit in July both the red deer stags, and the stags of that beautiful species the Indian swamp deer,

were in velvet. The last-named is a remarkably handsome deer, being of fine shape and goodly stature, with a summer coat of richest golden chestnut hue.

The swamp deer herd is kept apart from the various herds that have the liberty of the great park, and its members have an extensive enclosure to themselves, where I admired them as they grouped themselves against a background of dark woodland, which showed off their chestnut coats most excellently. The deer made a lovely group as they stood watching us with their heads up and their large fringed ears set at an enquiring angle. Their cocked ears denoted rather anxious attention.

Not far from the swamp deer enclosure, in the extensive domain of the American bison herd, the keeper drew my attention to a number of rather small, prettily spotted deer, Formosan deer. They were shy and difficult to stalk. I failed to get a good snapshot of them and had to watch them making off towards the "buffaloes," whose ponderous shapes graced the skyline.

To return to the deer of the park, next to the Père Davide's deer the red deer are the most notable, though possibly not the most numerous. Axis deer and fallow deer are present in considerable numbers.

Mention of numbers reminds me that superfluous animals have been rigidly eliminated: indeed the ploughing up of land in the interest of the nation's war effort and other utilisation of certain areas of the park have necessitated some reduction of stock, the resulting venison, I understand, being put to good use.

The red deer hinds were accompanied by calves of varying ages, and as we approached the parties taking their ease in the shade of oak, ash and elm, many a scene of happy family life was witnessed. I even succeeded in getting a snapshot of a youngster sucking its dam while the mother flicked her ears and looked cautiously about her. Although the deer are park animals, they are nevertheless creatures of the wild, nervous, suspicious, ever on the alert and easily alarmed. The hind treats her offspring just as does the wild deer of Exmoor or of the Highlands of Scotland. For the first few days the calf is left hidden, lying as still as a rabbit in its form, while mother goes off to feed with her comrades. It is only when it is really strong, on its legs that it runs after her and follows her about.

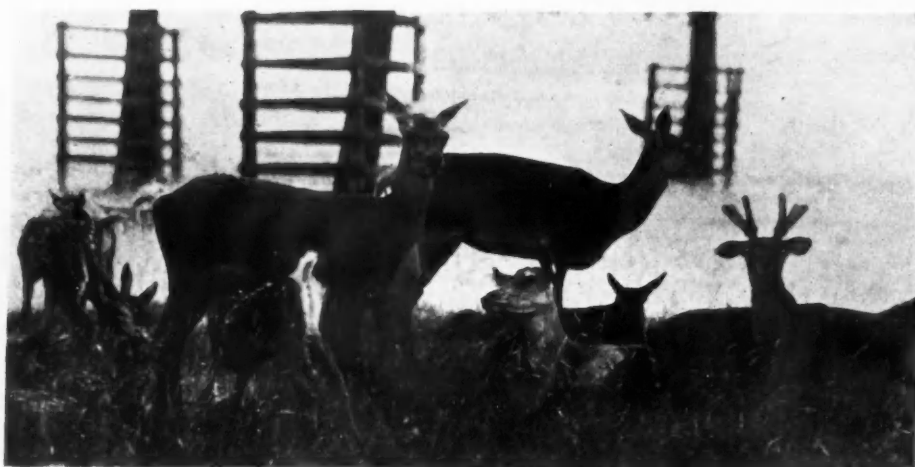
When stalking a group of hinds I noticed one deer that stood apart from her fellows and seemed very uneasy.

"She has a calf somewhere," said the keeper, and added, pointing down into the grass beside the car: "There it is."

And there it was, a beautiful, spotted little thing lying curled up and as motionless as a stone. The only things that did move were



A SLEEPING RED DEER CALF UNDISTURBED BY BLUEBOTTLES
Its spotted coat makes such excellent camouflage that the calf is invisible from a short distance



RED DEER—STAGS (above) AND HINDS
One of the stags is yawning widely while watching the camera



HANDSOME INDIAN SWAMP DEER—"OF FINE SHAPE AND GOODLY STATURE"

The dark woodland background showed up their chestnut coats, while their cocked ears denoted rather anxious attention

the many bluebottle flies that were using its face as a nice place on which to sun themselves. They ran about, but the calf never so much as winked. I photographed it from each side and then took a really close-up picture. At this the baby's nerve gave way; it sprang to its feet and ran off with surprising agility, but it did not go far and within a hundred yards it dropped, crouched in the grass and lay as before. Its spotted coat was excellent camouflage, and it was invisible from a short distance.

As the spotted coat pattern is found in many deer, it is an interesting question whether the spotted jacket of the red deer calf has been specially acquired for protective purposes, or whether it is merely an instance of the history of the species being recapitulated in the development of the individual. It is possible that the ancestral red deer wore spots, perhaps only in the summer, or maybe throughout the year. Anyway it does not do so now, though at Woburn one can see some variety of colouring, such as white and creamy white specimens.

Among the stags, who kept themselves in a select party some little way from the hinds, were several beautiful white ones. These deer made a lovely picture, dozing in the shade of



THE SMALL WATER DEER ALMOST HIDDEN BY GRASS

This species is remarkable not only for its size but also for being without antlers

the trees, through the branches of which the sun penetrated to make dappled patterns on their backs. The stags found the day hot and sleepy, and one fine fellow yawned widely, yet all the animals kept a wary eye on my car, my escort, my camera and me. They did not intend to let us catch them napping. But I snapped the stag that yawned.

It was shortly after this, when passing a building beside one of the lakes, that we came upon some soay sheep. They had found a cool place by the wall of the building and I had a good view of these interesting wild sheep. Although it was midsummer they had not quite got rid of their thick winter coats, the remains of which still hung to their flanks. Like the deer, they had no intention of allowing a too close approach and I was glad I had with me a long-focus lens.

With regard to spots among deer, the axis deer, which is so well represented at Woburn, is an exquisitely spotted species, its light spots on a red chestnut ground giving it a most decorative appearance. As seen on this summer day, beneath the green trees, on the green turf, with sun shining from a blue sky, the herds of axis deer formed many a lovely picture.



AXIS DEER, WHICH ARE SEEN IN CONSIDERABLE HERDS AT WOBURN

Light spots on a red chestnut ground give this species a most decorative appearance

I have one memory in particular of a combined party of axis and fallow deer moving across a tree-encircled glade, with a ferny slope beyond, into the greenery of which they eventually vanished.

As the deer procession moved forward something dark flashed from a near-by tree to another great oak, sprang up its ancient trunk and disappeared aloft. For a moment I was at a loss to know what the creature could be, and then I realised I had seen a grey squirrel of black hue. Later I saw several other melanistic individuals.

While engaged in deer stalking I met with



SOAY RAMS CHOOSE A SHADY SPOT BY A WALL

Although it was midsummer these wild sheep had not quite got rid of their winter coats

many distractions, such as the sight of different kinds of geese on the wing, but the account of the waterfowl at Woburn must wait for its own article and will be given in due course.

Returning to the subject of this article, the deer at Woburn, they are interesting not only for their own sake but also for their beauty in a beautiful setting, whether you gaze upon Pèrre Davide's deer, swamp deer, axis, Formosan, tiny water deer, or such comparatively ordinary animals as the red and the fallow deer. Each in turn provides lovely scene after lovely scene.

A RETROSPECT OF ST. ANNES

By BERNARD DARWIN

THE minds of many golfers must lately have travelled back for a moment or two to St. Annes, when they read, with very real regret, of the death of Mr. Pym Williamson. He had been the secretary of the Royal Lytham and St. Annes club and an affectionately regarded monument there for more years than I can count. I first went to St. Annes myself in, I think, 1899, for the first Lancashire and Cheshire tour of the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society. I believe Pym, as he was always called, was the secretary then, and if he was not he certainly was soon afterwards, and it is impossible to think of the traditional friendliness and hospitality of the club without thinking first and foremost of him.

He was an admirable secretary, making everyone feel at home, getting through his work with a maximum of efficiency and a minimum of fuss, and, further, he was intensely patriotic and ambitious on behalf of his club. For years he hoped that St. Annes might become a championship course, and in 1926 the Open was held there. That pleased him very much, but what he really longed for was the Amateur Championship, and I remember his saying to me once, in rather a despairing tone: "I don't think we shall ever get it." I, being then a member of the Championship Committee, had to be reasonably discreet, but I answered soothingly that I thought they would. It was nine years before my prophecy was fulfilled; the Amateur Championship was played at St. Annes in 1935, and then his cup was full.

Both those championships were memorable ones and both produced American victories. Never were our golfers so sadly eclipsed by the invaders from across the Atlantic as in that Open of 1926. The list was headed by four Americans, Bobby Jones first, Al Watrous second, Walter Hagen and George Von Elm tied for third place. Then came two Britons, Abe Mitchell and Barber, and after them M'Leod (a Scotsman born), Mehlhorn and French, all from the U.S.A., and Jose Jurado from South America.

Our stock was sadly low, there was no doubt of that; but it was a wonderfully exciting championship for all that. Hagen and Mehlhorn started away with a tremendous flourish of trumpets and a 68 and a 70 respectively. Hagen fell away with a 77 in the second round, but Mehlhorn had a 74. With the last day to come he tied for the lead with Bobby Jones (who had done two 72's) at 144. Next came Hagen with 145 and Watrous and M'Leod 146. As "every schoolboy" who has read his golfing literature knows, Bobby and Watrous were drawn together on this final day, and in the morning round Watrous, putting in the most deadly manner, went ahead with a 69 against Bobby's 73. Thus he led by two, and Hagen, with a 74, was two behind Bobby.

The fact of having to play together and so make a personal duel of it must have made the strain for the leaders very great. I remember that in giving away the prizes Colonel Topping said that he had only heard Bobby make one remark all the way round, namely, "My golf is terrible." Certainly he took rather too many putts; I believe he took 39 of them in this last round, but otherwise he was magnificent, and with two holes to go he and Watrous were level. Then came the decisive shot, which has constantly been described, Bobby's wonderful second at the seventeenth, a full iron shot off a clean lie in sand, over an intervening hill and right home to the green. I would not have mentioned it yet again but that historians soon grow vague, and I have just read a reference to the stroke giving it to the sixteenth hole. It was too much for Watrous, as well it might be, for he took a five at that hole and another five at the last. So Bobby Jones won the first of his British championships and St. Annes made sure of its niche in golfing history.

Desperately exciting too was the Amateur

Championship at St. Annes in 1935, when Lawson Little won for the second year running. In the year before, at Prestwick, Lawson had been the brilliant conquering hero. This time he was the holder, not quite at his best, grimly hanging on by sheer, dour fighting power and determination. All the rest has grown dim, however, by comparison with the final, in which Dr. Tweddell, after losing the first three holes and appearing momentarily all abroad, made so superb a fight of it that he squared the match and in the end lost on the last green. There was one putt of his in the last nine holes—was it at the thirteenth or fourteenth?—which looked as if it must go in. And if it had—Well, well, these "ifs" are both futile and ungenerous. Enough that it was a great match and a great golfer won it.

A word is due to another capital final, that of the English Championship in 1928, in which Stout, driving incredible distances, beat Perkins by 3 and 2. But to some of us, and certainly to me, St. Annes stands not so much for championships as for those friendly tours and team matches, and the dinners after them, not forgetting the shrimps at lunch. Our Society tours to Lancashire and Cheshire always began with the St. Annes match and so a particular glamour hangs round everything to do with it, round Preston where we changed trains, and round the station at Ansdell where we caught our first sight of the links and realised with a half-pleasant shiver of apprehension that we might be slicing on to that railway line next day. To the younger members of our team this match often was hero-worshipfully memorable, as standing for a first meeting with John Ball, who came from Hoylake to play against us. Our captain used sometimes to give one of the young gentlemen from the Universities a glorious baptism of fire in playing against the great man. In the match against the Royal Liverpool he tried no experiments, but there was a little more licence at St. Annes and so an opportunity for the newcomers.

In the early days of our tours St. Annes had not become the great and severe course that it undoubtedly is to-day. The turf and the greens were always beautiful, but many of the holes were, comparatively speaking, flat and open, and the mighty ranges of synthetic sandhills had not yet sprung into being. It is a great deal fiercer now, and of course a great deal longer, as are all courses; indeed, taking one thing with another, I suppose there is no sterner examination in golf. If I have in the back of my mind a sentimental weakness for the course as I first knew it, that is a natural weakness and I do not for a moment deny the superiority of the present over the past. As to the friendliness and the shrimps, they have remained constant and unchanged; but the change to a St. Annes without Pym will be hard to get over, for he stood for so much.



BOBBY JONES DRIVING

CORRESPONDENCE

TURN OUT YOUR PAPER

SIR,—As your correspondent H. Benson mentions in your issue for November 28, according to the Copyright Act of 1911, one copy of every published book has to be set aside to be entombed for ever in the British Museum, and four additional copies, if asked for (and they almost invariably are) for the Bodleian Library, Oxford, the University Library, Cambridge, the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh, and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin; also, subject to certain provisions, a sixth copy goes to the National Library of Wales. Mr. Benson sensibly suggests that much of this great accumulation of books might well be pulped, and surely this is a moment when the Act itself might very well be waived, and no copies or, even more daringly, only one might be thought sufficient to safeguard publishers and authors and keep the national records complete. We should then no longer immobilise the paper used for the other four or five copies of each book. With regard to Ireland, that we should thus be making continual present of war material, which we need acutely, to the only part of the Empire which is not directly helping in our war effort would be the Gilbert and Sullivan if it were not pure idiocy. —B. COURTEEN, *Forest of Dean*.

SIR,—As paper is so urgently needed, would it not be wise to make use of the thousands, or hundreds of thousands, of copies of books stored in the British Museum? What better use could be made of them than making them serve the country? —MAUD WRIGHT, *Netherhampton, near Salisbury, Wiltshire*.

CARDBOARD BOX HOARDING

SIR,—The letters from correspondents of yours as to turning out waste paper and cardboard have rather touched my conscience in a particular way—where I think women will be more concerned than men—that is, as to the hoarding of cardboard boxes. Even in war-time we are apt to think of them as likely "to come in useful" to pack our Christmas presents and so forth, or there are always, if one lives in the country, flowers to be posted to someone. Over and above that, last summer's hats and the fragile flimsy evening frock that we shall not wear, even altered, until the war is over, are by most of us put safely in a cardboard receptacle before going into wardrobe or drawer. Then cardboard boxes are used by most of us to keep together, inside chests and drawers, old letters and papers, old souvenirs of parties or travel; the uses of cardboard boxes are endless. Even if prudence meekly suggests that we must keep a few, as Mr. Salteena's Ethel put it "in case," surely the majority could go now and no one be any the worse for it. —ELIZABETH STEWARD, *Crouch End, N.8.*

SIZE OF CHEQUES

SIR,—As an occasional contributor to COUNTRY LIFE I hesitate to imply that your cheques are too large, in one sense, but is there any reason why they and those of many other firms should be so much larger, in point of paper used, than, for instance, those issued by my own bank? Surely an appreciable amount of paper could be saved if all cheques were kept to the smallest size convenient for handling. —ISABEL CRAMPTON, *London, W.C.*

WHY BOOKS OF STAMPS?

SIR,—I wonder whether it is necessary for the Postmaster-General to continue to issue stamp books, which each contain several pages of advertisements besides a thick cover. Could we not all simply buy our stamps in sheets as we did not so very many years ago before stamp books were invented? —E. H., *Selby, Yorkshire*.

CHARLES I AT STAMFORD

SIR,—I read with interest your article on Stamford published in your issue dated October 31, 1941.

As apparently the writer of this article has been misinformed respecting Barn Hill House and the reference to the last visit of King Charles I to this town, I venture to correct some of the facts stated and trust you will be good enough to publish the correction in your next issue.

I am now the occupier and owner of the house referred to, and as there has been some confusion in the past with regard to Barn Hill House you will notice from the heading of this note I have renamed it Stukeley House after the Rev. William Stukeley, L.D., who, at one time, was Rector of St. Peter's Church in Stamford and who resided at this address, not at the house a photograph of which appeared in your issue.

I have in my possession some extracts from the family memoirs of the Rev. Wm. Stukeley made between 1741 and 1748 relating to the house I now occupy. Two of the extracts are very interesting, and I have pleasure in quoting them:

Page 334, May 3, 1746: "This day one hundred years ago King Charles, Mr. John Ashburnham, and Dr. Hudson came from Coppinford in Huntingdonshire and lay at Mr. Alderman Wolph's house, now mine, on Barn Hill, all the day obscure.

"At 10 at night he set out for Southwell to the Scots."

Page 456, 1747: "The great gate in the town wall for passage of waggons with corn I built up in the present form."

"By this gate the King and his two companions entered on the night of Sunday, 3rd May."

"By this means they avoided the bridge and town. Here the King rested the night."

"He lay in that Chamber over the hall, then the best chamber, having one window looking toward the Garden, another into the street."

"As the great parlor, and chamber over it, was not then built, the passage lay open into the room."

"His most faithful guard, Dr. Hudson, lay in the little chamber next it with a stucco floor, a closet opening into the passage. The last time King Charles I may be said to have slept a free man was at Stamford."

The gateway referred to is in my garden, and the room mentioned is in this house and is always referred to as King Charles's Room.—H. NELSON, *Stukeley House, Barn Hill, Stamford, Lincolnshire*.

[Both these extracts from Stukeley were given in the article in abbreviated form, but readers may like to have the full text of them, the more so in view of Mr. Nelson's welcome intelligence that the house still stands, though under a different name.—Ed.]

PERE DAVID'S DEER

From Lord Latymer.

SIR,—It was not I who suggested that the Père Davide's deer were an artificial production of some ingenious old Chinaman. The suggestion came from another correspondent—I should regard it as wildly improbable, myself. All I did was to make a guess—admittedly on most insufficient data—as to the climate of their original habitat. The information given by the Duke of Bedford concerning their gestation period disproves my guess that they came from a fairly warm climate, as does the fact that they have a definite winter coat.

The Duke tells us that Lydekker finds affinities in their skeletal structure with certain North American deer. That is most interesting. Can it be that they wandered into Asia via Alaska and the Bering Straits? It is not impossible. May I wind up that the powers—that be, in spite of war-time worries, should be most earnestly pressed to give every help in bringing these and other rare and irreplaceable animals safely through the perils that beset them? As to the motorist who ran over a Père Davide's hind, I think hanging is much too good for him.—LATYMER, *Shipton Lodge, Shipton-under-Wychwood, Oxford*.

[Lord Latymer is right; the reference to a former letter on this subject should have been to Mr. Anthony Buxton's letter in our Correspondence pages of November 7. We must apologise to both these correspondents, and to the Duke of Bedford, as the mistake was wholly ours.—Ed.]

HOW FAST DO BIRDS FLY?

SIR,—I am always interested in Mr. Frank Lane's articles and the information he has gathered about the speed of animals and birds, but I am inclined to question a statement in his article *How Fast Do Birds Fly?* in your issue of November 7. It seems incredible that a golden eagle, even if in a "power dive," could travel at 570 miles an hour. One would like to know more—whether, for instance, it was properly timed, and whether the distance it travelled, 5,000ft. in six seconds, was estimated or measured.

Mr. Lane's reference to the peregrine "revolving" over a flat mile at 360 miles per hour is more guarded, for the bird only "seemed" to be making that speed. Might not the golden eagle also have been in that category? —ORNITHOLOGIST, *Potters Bar*.

[We have submitted our correspondent's letter to Mr. Lane, who replies as follows: "This statement was based upon a remarkable incident recorded by Seton Gordon in his book *Days with the Golden Eagle* (Williams and Norgate, 1927), page 78. Writing of an observation made by his wife, Seton Gordon says: 'At four o'clock she had seen an eagle, probably the bird which had left the eyrie at 3.53 p.m., perched upon the topmost point of a hill 3,000 feet high and just across the glen. As she watched, the eagle soared out from her lofty

perch and, without a movement of the wings, rose a full 3,000 feet above the hill-top. Suddenly she was seen to close her wings and drop earthward at stupendous speed. In three headlong dives she fell, checking herself momentarily between the stoops. She reached the eyrie just six seconds after she had first closed her wings. Now the nest was approximately 1,100 feet above sea-level, and so she had dropped some 5,000 feet in the incredibly short time of six seconds!"—Ed.]

AT SULGRAVE MANOR

SIR,—The accompanying photograph may serve as a supplement to the beautiful series of illustrations to Mr. E. R. Yarham's article in COUNTRY LIFE of August 22 entitled *Weather Signs in the Skies*. The clouds massed above the Washington's ancestral home appear, judging by Mr. Yarham's descriptions, to be cumulus or wool-pack clouds. The south-westerly wind, it can be seen, has unfurled the Stars and Stripes. The corresponding flag, the Union Jack, flying from a flagstaff at the other end



CLOUD EFFECTS AT SULGRAVE MANOR, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

of the terrace, in front of the chestnut on the left, is just outside the picture. Every day, morning and night, since Sulgrave Manor was dedicated and thrown open to the public 20 years ago, these two flags, the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes have been hoisted and lowered together. Long may they continue to fly side by side! —H. CLIFFORD SMITH, *The Athenaeum, S.W.*

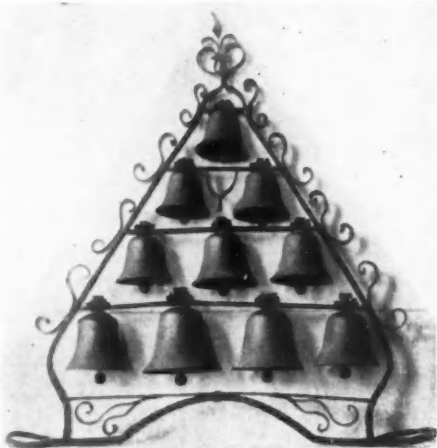
BULL-BAITING

SIR,—I was much interested in the picture of bull-baiting (November 14). Previously I had imagined that a dog, when tossed, was always received on his master's back (as shown in several old prints), not in his arms, as here depicted. One would think a bulldog fresh from a bloody tussle with a bull would be a dangerous "catch" in one's arms.—R. P. VARWELL (Lieut.-Colonel), *Bath and County Club, Bath*.

TITS AND MILK BOTTLES

SIR,—I was interested in the letter published in your issue of November 14, and in reply to your note at the foot I can say that tits began stealing our milk during midsummer, 1940.

The plan of campaign was to hide in the yew hedge close to the back door and await the arrival of the milkman. Within three minutes of his departure the cap was pierced and the milk drunk down to the level of the extreme reach of the thief with the longest neck. They were always too quick for us, so in desperation we were driven to buy an earthenware bottle-cover which the milkman places over the morning's supply.—G. BARRY P. THOMPSON, *Hanley Castle, Worcester*.



A RING OF TEN OX-BELLS FROM
HEREFORDSHIRE

A RING OF OX-BELLS

SIR,—I enclose a photograph of a ring of 10 ox-bells recently acquired by this museum. These I believe are unique. The bells were made by Robert Wells of Aldbourne, Wiltshire, whose firm came to an end towards the close of the eighteenth century after having flourished for about 75 years. Probably the iron-work is of Herefordshire make, as this county was famous for its iron-workers for a very long period. The bells were used on a farm at Brampton Abbots, near Ross-on-Wye.

Some few years ago the late owner of the bells gave to the museum a yoke and bow that were used on the same farm, and we acquired recently two other bows belonging to the same set. The bells are most beautifully tuned.—F. C. MORGAN, Curator, Public Library, Museum, Art Gallery and Old House, Hereford.

A DOG'S WARTS

SIR,—I have been very much interested in reading the correspondence in your COUNTRY LIFE (which, may I add, is always intensely interesting), respecting dogs with eczema and suggested cures.

I shall be glad if any of your readers could advise the best treatment for a Cocker Spaniel, which has warts coming all over his body. He is six years of age, and this trouble has been coming on for about a year. They are very worrying to him, and make it difficult for grooming. Therefore it may be of interest to other dog-owners as well as myself if a cure could be found.—F. C. WINKWORTH, The Royal Automobile Club, London, S.W.1.

FRIENDLY ARCHITECTURE

SIR,—The plain but sometimes fine design of Quaker Meeting Houses and of the earlier dissenting chapels has been noticed in your pages before now. The Friends' Meeting House at Frenchay Common, near Bristol, certainly deserves to be added to the list. It would be difficult to produce a more interesting, a more subtle, or a more pleasing arrangement of simple elements. The group is a joy to look on. The subtlety with which symmetry and asymmetry have been combined is as extraordinary as it is successful. How pleasing, too, are the bold, simple shapes—of roof, fronts, and openings square and arched. These are the kind of qualities that our modern architects should study to preserve in their equally simple new buildings after the war.

Frenchay Meeting House has an interesting history too. It was built by the Friends to escape persecution in Bristol, and continued to be their refuge till 1869. Yet even in 1677 "John Meredith, Justice of the Peace, signalled himself by fiercely persecuting the Quakers. He beat William Bennett and William Wade unmercifully with his two hands; he took John Silcock by the hair of his head and plucked him out of the meeting house at French-Hay into the yard and then drew his knife and said he would mark him but was prevented by the interposition of his clerk and others. He also caused the forms and benches to be cut to pieces, and with his staff broke five glass windows to pieces, not leaving one whole quarry."—C. H., 6, Swan Walk, Chelsea.

A CLEVER GREAT TIT

SIR,—Enclosed is a photograph of a great tit which got over the difficulty of a hanging nut by hauling it up the string and holding it down with both claws. Then he proceeded to open the nut.

I hope this may remind people to

keep the wild birds fed during hard weather, so that they may survive and keep down caterpillars and other pests in the spring.—JOHN H. VICKERS, Hillcote, Hinksey Hill, Oxford.

[The tit clan are intelligent birds, and some great tits show considerable ability in dealing with nuts on string.—Ed.]

AN ORCHID FROM CEYLON

SIR,—A most beautiful epiphyte which is found in the dry-zone jungles of East Ceylon is the fox-tail orchid (*Rhynchostylis retusa*).

A clump of this orchid with several spikes in bloom, hanging down as it were from a tall forest tree-trunk which it clasps to support itself, is one of the most enchanting sights in the wilderness of this region about this time of year (August).

The flower spikes issue from the stem, hanging down in a graceful manner and varying in length from 6 ins. to 18 ins. or more. Each spike is closely set with pretty little white flowers with purple markings, giving the impression of a tapering cylinder, and is not unlike the tail of a fox in shape—hence the name.

Not a few vandals have got track of its various habitats, so this popular wild orchid is getting quite scarce even in the jungles off the beaten track, such as in our Veddah country. Though efforts are being made in Ceylon to make people flower-conscious, this particular epiphyte is now protected by the Fauna and Flora Protection Ordinance. A fine of Rs. 100 (about £7) awaits the delinquent who uproots or damages the plant growing in its wild state, but removing the flowers, provided the



FOX-TAIL ORCHIDS IN BLOOM IN THE
JUNGLE

plant is left intact and uninjured, is not an offence.

This is as it should be. For the Ceylon jungles are lit up by wild flowers of various colours, shapes and sizes, but none more so than the lovely blooms of *R. retusa*, which is now being cultivated in many homes as a most popular garden plant.—S. V. O. SOMANADER, Batticaloa, Ceylon.

ANCIENT TITHE BARN

SIR,—The ancient tithe barns of England, both historically and architecturally, are a national heritage worthy of careful preservation. Surviving examples of these fine old buildings are found in



THE FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE AT FRENCHAY COMMON



THE CLEVER GREAT TIT HAULS UP
THE HANGING NUT

most parts of the country; in a few cases they have been scheduled as Ancient Monuments, and steps have been taken to maintain them in good order, but many have been allowed to fall into decay. In some instances they have been adapted for other purposes, such as dwelling-houses, business premises, or village halls.

In a brochure published in 1938, under the title *Notes on Ancient Tithe Barns*, I attempted a record of surviving tithe barns, taking each county separately. This small work was intended as a basis upon which others might compile fuller records, and it made no claim to contain a complete list. No examples of remaining tithe barns in the counties of Cornwall or Cumberland came to my notice, and I should be grateful to readers of COUNTRY LIFE who could give me details of any known to them.—G. S. HEWINS, The Rectory, Oxhill, Warwick.

ECZEMA IN DOGS

SIR,—I have read with interest the correspondence and notes on this subject in your issues of September 12 and October 17. Possibly my experience may be of use to your readers. Some years ago an old gentleman had a very favourite greyhound, a fine specimen of the breed and past his coursing career, which developed a very irritating skin affection. Many remedies were tried without good results. An eminent veterinary surgeon was consulted and the following remedies prescribed: Black sulphur 6 drams, Huile de Cude (syn. Juniper tar oil) 1 dram, Balsam of Peru ½ dram, Best Colza oil to 1 pint. Mix and shake vigorously. Apply all over the dog and tie up in a loose horse-box with plenty of clean straw (it is rather an unsightly dressing).

For internal use: Liq. Foulery (syn. Liq. Arsenicalis B.P.) 1 dram, Infusion of Gentian to 1 pint.

Dose: two tablespoonfuls three times a day for the first 10 days, twice a day for the second 10 days, and once a day for the third 10 days. After 14 days' treatment the dog was completely cured and a beautiful new coat developed and was entirely free from any further trouble.

It was obvious to me why black sulphur was prescribed. It is known to the profession as "native" or "impure" sulphur; its many impurities in a natural condition contain arsenic, antimony, bismuth and zinc, all skin specifics.

The pure sulphur, known to the public as flowers of sulphur or sublimed sulphur, is obtained by a process known as "sublimation," hence its name.

These preparations were suggested by me many times while I was in business as a country chemist, with good results and profit. I am of opinion that the value of sulphur is not sufficiently realised by agriculturists. It can be given both internally and externally, to all animals, especially pigs.—C. WASS, Holbeach, Lincolnshire.

THE FOSSE WAY

SIR,—It cannot be admitted that this great Roman highway, which, like Watling Street, strides diagonally across the Midlands, reached the Channel and came to an inglorious and ineffective end at Axmouth.

The narrow road at Dinnington we may allow to be Roman, leading up to pre-historic Wind-whistle. The half-mile of wide and perfect highway, lying east and west, with Kingston church on its north side is the Fosse, and a short piece of derelict at Sea is a portion. Thence we trace up to the Blackdowns by Steep-bere, Crock Street, Sticklepath Street, Ash. An important point is the

boundary at Churchen-ford (Churchingford is recent and is incorrect). Road and boundary lead to Smeatharpe, and difficult country is skilfully passed by going south-west till near Ewins Ash, thence turning westward at the head of Rough Grey Bottom, where is still a portion of the culvert of hard flint concrete over the little stream. Thence we enter a wide, straight, green road with houses and gardens squatted, continuing westward along Hoar Way, as expressed in the manor boundary of King Alfred's lands, thence downhill to the Culm. About a quarter of a century ago, the writer mentioned to a fellow member of the Devonshire Association, a Collumpton resident, that as a result of research he judged that the Fosse Way passed from north-east to south-west and lay quite lost and unsuspected under his north to south town street.

After not many days a note came from him to say that workmen had come upon the ancient road in the course of opening the road, and to their inquiry "Mr. Foster, what's this?" received the reply, "Why, that's Mr. Joce's road." It has been discovered again since then. The old church on "Lander's" Hill, which stood north of this road, was removed to its present place in the town. Indications of the line toward Exe are not many, but a short sharp hill lies in the course and a clean cutting was made through it where leads the line to the ford. A way-chapel is on the west side, with a sanctuary ring on the door, in the grounds of Bockleigh Court.

The course towards Creedy is irregular. The wet lands of that stream confine us to Creedy Bridge, and after a clear course past Barnstaple Cross, thence passing a few hundred yards to north in Colford (where there is stoutly held the tradition of a Roman station) we lead into a prehistoric way appertaining to Coplanstan. Prehistoric mingles with Roman. At Belstone Corner (Sampford Courtney Station) the Way leads south and crosses Exeter and Okehampton main road at Webb's Cottages, avoiding the hollow of the Okements. The great Way is a paved causeway, sadly turned up by the plough. It is but a horse path now, named "the Rough Road to Meldon," and near Meldon Viaduct the paved way, unused, lies in good condition under the turf. The difficult country precludes any idea of a straight Roman Way. After passing the West Okement we commence a great stretch of highway, making for Lifton, once a place of importance, and are on Old Street Down, wide enough, but with long strips of enclosures on either hand. Its state in the middle ages, we are told, was *lutosa et profunda*, and in those records we learn that the tithing of Bratton Clovelly was fined *quod non emendaverunt viam regiam Vocata Le Fosse*.—T. J. JOCE, Newton Abbot.

SIR,—In your very interesting article of October 10 on the Fosse Way you state at the end that there is no evidence of the Fosse Way going beyond Boshill (about one mile from Axmouth).

I was Vicar of Axmouth for over 32 years, and I well remember about 30 years ago the road entering Axmouth being repaired. I noticed the roadman hacking up stones, etc., with his pick, and to my surprise noticed some pavement. I got him to uncover about 8 or 10 sq. yds., and the Roman pavement was unmistakable.

Perhaps some of your readers who are much interested in the Fosse Way would like to know this.—T. F. STARFORTH, Priors Lodge, Durdley Road, Seaton, Devon.

[We have submitted our correspondents' letters to Mr. R. T. Lang, author of the article on the Fosse Way, who replies as follows: "These letters are illuminating contributions on a dark subject. Mr. Starforth gives valuable, definite evidence that there was a Roman road beyond Boshill. Mr. Joce's letter is equally valuable evidence of the existence of a Roman road across Devon, but authorities generally consider that the Fosse Way ended at either the junction with the main road from Dorchester to Exeter, or at Axmouth. There does not appear to have been any great main highway

beyond Exeter. Bishop Bennet, early in the last century, traced a Roman road over Haldon to Teignbridge; and Davidson, in the *Transactions of the Devonian Association*, traces a road going below Newton Abbot. Mr. Joce seems to have found a third road, but, although the tithing of Bratton Clovelly suggests that this was the Fosse, we have to be very careful of these adaptations of Roman names. My impression, I admit purely conjectural, is that the Fosse Way terminated at Axmouth. The main Roman road from Dorchester finished at Exeter; it is quite probable that from that city minor roads radiated to the west. I suggest that there is good work waiting here for the Devonian Association when we have got over the present 'spot of bother,' to endeavour to clear up the mystery of these Roman highways through the county."—ED.]



THE PENTALPHA AND A MAZE ON THE FONT AT LEWANNICK

DOG AND TAME RABBITS

SIR,—I thought you might like to reproduce this picture of a rather remarkable feat of discipline on the part of a dog. A few minutes before I took the photograph the dog was dashing about in the hedge-rows, where we were gathering food for the domestic flock, chasing wild rabbits to its heart's delight. On reaching the pen where the tame rabbits were kept it lay down and watched them being fed, and the only sign that it was emotionally affected by the sight before its eyes was a slight trembling of the limbs!—L. HUGH NEWMAN, *The Butterfly Farm, Bexley, Kent*.

BOSHERSTON LILY POOLS

SIR,—I too have long loved the lily ponds at Bosherton, but have not been able to find any information about their origin, though probably the Stackpole estate papers could supply it. Fenton, in his *Historical Tour Through Pembroke-shire*, 1810, does not mention them, unless it is as "an arm of the estuary of Stackpool," which seems likely. A map dated 1798 clearly shows a long arm of the sea extending without any barrier up to Bosherton, with an arm towards Cheriton, from Broad Haven. So your correspondent's suggestion that the pools were



STACKPOLE QUAY, PROBABLY THE SMALLEST HARBOUR IN THE COUNTRY

formed by barring out the sea seems probable, and the work must have been done since 1810.

Fenton describes the characteristic features of the Mountain Limestone formation in this district, the Cauldron, a sink now full of trees, the other sink or pot-hole called Bosherton Mere, which opens down to sea level and is entered by the sea at high tide with a noise like thunder, the Huntsman's Leap, across a wide chasm in the cliffs, and the famous Stack Rocks, "covered with birds, chiefly the little auk (the razorbill, one imagines—they and guillemots prevail here) stuck as thick over their summits as pins in a pin cushion."

Your correspondents interested in Bosherton and its lily ponds (*COUNTRY LIFE*, September 5 and 26) may also like to see the enclosed snapshot of Stackpole Quay, a mile or so from the ponds, probably the smallest harbour in this country. It is used to bring coal, etc., to the Stackpole estate by little coasting vessels.—M. W., *Hereford*.

AN INTERESTING FONT

SIR,—In the ancient church of Lewannick on the borders of Devon and Cornwall, the lover of ecclesiology will be well rewarded for his wandering about the lanes and by-roads that are now rendered more confusing by the absence of signposts. It is not often we find two such interesting sculptures united on one object as are to be seen on the twelfth-century font of Lewannick Church.

Since very early times the three-pointed star has designated the Trinity, like many other symbols adapted from Pagan days, but the five-pointed star of the font at Lewannick, the pentalpha, has a somewhat sinister significance. The pentalpha was a magic talisman against witchcraft. In pre-Reformation days fonts were always kept locked so that the holy water should not be used by ill-disposed persons for witchcraft or other evil purposes. In the time of Elizabeth, removal of font covers or the means of locking them were among the first acts of vandals and despoilers of those days. On pre-Reformation fonts the remains of an iron bar, and the socket, are often seen, reminders of the days when the contents needed protection.

Quoting an ancient writer on this subject, "it is necessary to have the pentalpha on readiness to bind with should the spirit be disobedient; they have no power over the exorcist when he is fortified by the pentalpha. It should be made in the day and hour of Mercury on parchment made of pigskin or clean paper and letters wrote of pure gold; it should be consecrated and sprinkled with holy water." So all this brings us back to the presence of the pentalpha on the font at Lewannick, a particularly fine specimen of the sculptor's art in the twelfth century.

Also on the font we have another most interesting sculpture whose origin is lost in antiquity and which, in many years' study of old church treasures (a subject of absorbing interest) I have never seen before—a maze. Virgil mentions a maze in the fifth book of the *Aeneid*, a "Cretan labyrinth." Shakespeare speaks of the "quaint mazes on the wanton grass." There are mazes yet extant in England too whose origin is far older than Virgil even! I think of the mysterious cuttings on the chalk downs of southern England; some say they are relics of the prehistoric peoples who cut the white horses on the downs. But perhaps the most general idea is that the "mazes" were cut by the mediaeval monks who were so profoundly influenced by the writings of classic authors. Perhaps the twelfth-century sculptor-monk who pleased himself with a joke writ in stone on the font at Lewannick found his monastic rule a trifle intricate! But this is quite by the way; we must imagine him equipped with a store of classical learning, busy with his chisel, his meaning clear in his mind, clearer, alas! than it is in mine. Perhaps some learned reader of *COUNTRY LIFE* knows why a maze—two of them—are carved on the font at Lewannick.—DOROTHY HAMILTON DEAN, *The Hollies, Buckfastleigh, South Devon*.



A STUDY IN DISCIPLINE

FARMING NOTES

PROBLEMS OF RECLAMATION

ABOUT the country there are many examples of land reclamation which has yielded good results in crops from ground which until this season had produced practically no food. Some of the counties have been more enterprising than others in tackling problem fields and problem farms. Being practical men themselves, the committees have given first attention to those which offered the greatest promise. In some cases the committees have, wisely, been guided by the memories of the old people in the parish who recall when such-and-such a field grew a really good crop of wheat, perhaps back in the 'seventies. These reclamation projects are interesting and indeed exciting, but as the supplies of machinery, fertilisers and labour are limited and we have a greatly increased arable acreage on ordinary farms, the committees will have to curb their enthusiasm for problematical enterprises.

No doubt in some districts there are still several hundred acres of potentially useful land covered in gorse which can be cleared at a reasonable cost and cropped to the nation's advantage. But where reclamation involves rooting up trees and clearing heavy thorn bushes, it is obvious that our limited resources can be used to better advantage in getting existing farmland stepped up to something approaching maximum production. This means in many cases cleaning out farm ditches and getting the drains to run again. It is a matter of seeing that the available labour for improvement work is directed to the most productive use. If a county committee has the call on, say, 100 men, can they be used to best advantage in tackling 50 acres of derelict land which is producing no food, or in reconditioning perhaps 500 acres which is producing only to half capacity?

THE farmers themselves would like to be able to undertake the drainage which needs doing on their land, but few have any

surplus labour even in mid-winter which can be spared for such work. All the men we have are needed for the everyday routine tasks such as milking, ploughing, threshing, and the like. It is only when the County Committee can put in a gang of men that such necessary work as ditch-cleaning gets done. The labour gangs which the committees employ are not for the most part skilled men. Some of them are conscientious objectors and others are from the towns who have no great skill and who are not strong physically. But somehow the work gets done and the drains run again. If Mr. Hudson succeeds in getting a further batch of Italian prisoners who can be posted for committee work on land reclamation this will give a great spur to drainage. About 5,000 Italian prisoners are now at work on the land in this country. They are really good workers and have already made their mark on the districts where their camps are placed. If the 5,000 could be increased to 25,000 we should be well on the way to solving the problem of England's water-logged acres.

LORD BLEDISLOE has criticised the use of straw for paper-making and expressed the fears of many landowners besides himself that this new outlet for straw may denude the land of fertility. The landowner rightly holds that the straw grown on the farm should be converted into muck and ploughed in to conserve long-term fertility in the land. No one will dispute the value of farmyard manure or the desirability of using as much straw as possible in the bullock yards and cow-sheds so that supplies of organic manure increase to keep pace with the expanded arable acreage. The limit, of course, to the treading of straw into manure is the number of cattle and pigs which there are in the country. We are told that the total numbers of cattle are being pretty well maintained, especially the dairy herd, but we

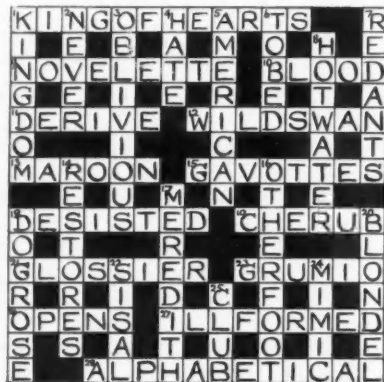
know that the numbers of pigs have been greatly reduced. Some yards and feeding boxes which should have been full of straw and livestock this winter are empty, and unfortunately there is nothing very much that can be done about it. Farmers who realise the value of farmyard manure will no doubt litter up their stock generously.

BUT the influence of the paper-makers on the situation should not be exaggerated. In fact their straw requirements are limited to no more than 5 per cent. of last season's total crop of straw. This small proportion would certainly be surplus to farm requirements for litter, thatching, or for feeding to stock. In general practice it is only oat straw that is fed to stock, and the paper-makers are not supposed to take oat straw from England and Wales. In the East of Scotland, where there are most of the esparto mills which are equipped to deal with straw, oat straw will be used for paper-making. But there is nothing to force the farmer to sell straw for paper-making. Most of us will only sell our surplus and be glad of the price which the paper-makers are allowed to pay. It is a controlled price—£4 a ton for baled straw—and they are limited in the quantity they are allowed to purchase.

SACKS of all kinds are precious these days. The extra amount of corn grown and the extra fertilisers used all demand more sacks, and jute supplies are limited. We have to manage with the sacks that are in circulation and make them go round faster. This means returning corn sacks and fertiliser bags as soon as they are empty and not keeping a large stock in the barn to harbour rats. Corn sacks that have carried seed grain treated with a mercurial compound should not be used for other grain or feeding-stuffs as the mercurial compound is poisonous.

SOLUTION to No. 618

The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of November 28, will be announced next week.



ACROSS.

- 1 and 6. White berries on a stalk for an old song (two words, 9, 5)
- 9. Fruit seed hard to come by just now (two words, 6, 3)
- 10. Cromwell's army (5)
- 11. What the time bomb waits to go (7)
- 12. Entirely, but not in a manner of speaking, as suggested! (7)
- 13. A photographer's unpaid assistant (3)
- 14. Diverts (7)
- 17. Old-time music-hall favourite (two words, 3, 4)
- 19. Makes void (7)
- 22. Navigators did carefully between Scylla and Charybdis (7)
- 24. Each one is supposed to be exactly like another (3)
- 25. Likely to engulf you, of course, but the devil may be on your other side! (two words, 4, 3)
- 26. He comes from Italy, and is more than half a minstrel (7)
- 29. Willy-nilly, we must follow them (5)
- 30. Commonly make 4 (three words, 3, 3, 3)

DOWN.

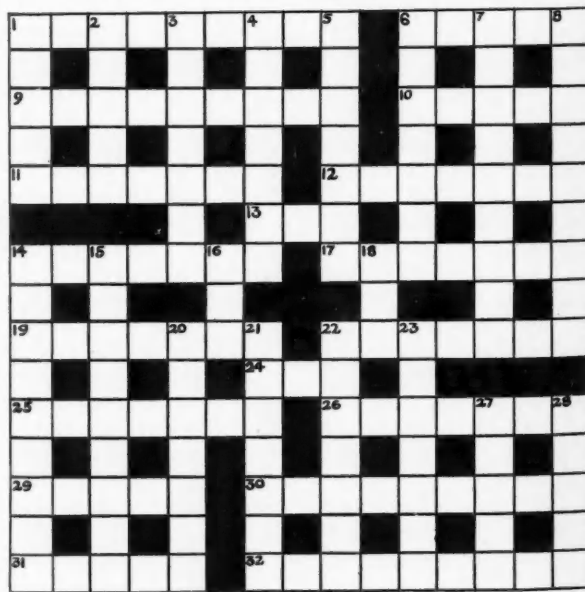
- 1. "He lry like a warrior taking his rest" (5)
- 2. The rogue ends up in the House (5)
- 3. "Goal, son!" (anagr.) (7)
- 4. Minus a head, or the towers that Helen burnt (7)
- 5. Sounds like a spent sovereign, but you'll find it makes clear the meaning! (7)
- 6. Just swing a baton round the M.P. in Devon (7)
- 7. Does not describe one's overcoat (9)
- 8. Stairy cluster in U.S.A. goes nicely with 1 and 6 across (9)
- 14. Importunities (9)
- 15. How a fast train makes its points? (9)
- 16. A woman in the twilight (3)
- 18. Burst tap (3)
- 20. It's sin's confusion you must put right (7)
- 21. Shower, with the Irishman caught in it! (7)
- 22. Bars (7)
- 23. Judicial animals (7)
- 27. Rent a cave (5)
- 28. Path of duty I trod? (5)

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 619

A prize of books to the value of two guineas, drawn from those published by COUNTRY LIFE, will be awarded for the first correct solution to this puzzle opened in this office. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 619, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the first post on the morning of Thursday, December 11, 1941.

The winner of Crossword No. 617 is Cecil D. Bruce, Esq., Yew Cottage, Epsom, Surrey.

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 619



Name.....

Address.....



DEWAR'S
"White Label"
It never varies

THE ARCHITECTURE OF SHORTAGE—I

A COPPICE WOOD BUNGALOW

WHEN the usual building materials are not available, which is the case at present and will no doubt continue to be immediately after the war, substitutes are sought, some of which prove unexpectedly effective. One point of interest in the bungalow here described is that the framework and walls are made from wood for which there can be little demand for other purposes—green coppice wood. Framework, joists, and roof-timbers are of fresh-felled coppice timber of about 5ins. to 7ins. section, and the cladding, or outer surface, consists of slabs—the outside pieces left over when a tree-trunk is converted. In the twenty-third Report of the Committee on National Expenditure, recently published, the following recommendation occurs relating to sawmills:

Quicker development of promising discoveries for making use of the large quantities of waste products (slab-wood and sawdust) is urged . . .

This bungalow was built to demonstrate the possibility of using slabwood, together with fresh-felled coppice, to meet some of the urgent hutting demands which the authorities are finding it so difficult to satisfy. It is difficult to imagine a more immediately valuable use. Indeed many estate-owners are just as much in difficulties over materials, and could probably provide both them and the necessary labour from their own resources by this method. Incidentally, after the war, when materials and labour will be no less controlled, building with coppice wood presents attractive possibilities for week-end and similar retreats in appropriate situations, with which the material is found to harmonise so well.

The Department of Constructional Design of the Ministry of Works and Buildings took a great interest in this experiment, giving much useful advice and encouragement. Among the orthodox, to see trees transformed within a few days into floor joists and rafters created a mild sensation, particularly as much of the sawing was done on a portable petrol-driven saw-bench. This building has now been up for over six months, during fairly trying weather, and there is no sign of any detrimental twisting or splitting. Using unseasoned wood in this way is normally regarded as courting trouble from decay, yet so far there is no sign even of warping. What is apparently happening is that the process of seasoning is



BUILT FROM TREES FELLED NEAR BY, THE BUNGALOW "LOOKS AS IF IT HAD GROWN THERE"

going on while the timber is fixed in position instead of being in a timber pile. Providing a current of air has access to the wood, there is no fear of rot setting in. The Building Research Station agrees that this is what is taking place, and technical officers of the War Office are satisfied that this form of construction meets their requirements. Broadly speaking, sound timber is only affected by rot when its vitality is lowered through some definite cause, such as dampness or lack of ventilation—much as is the case with human beings. Consequently, provided these agencies are not present, there should be no risk of rot in the joists, framework, rafters, etc. One cannot be positive about the cladding, particularly as this is largely sap-

wood; but should symptoms occur, replacement is an easy matter.

As a war-time experiment the success of this undertaking is undoubted, but incidentally it has opened up interesting possibilities for post-war construction, wherever it is desirable that a bungalow should harmonise with country surroundings. It is difficult to imagine any type of building accomplishing this object more successfully. Indeed, an architect looking at the bungalow in its setting said: "It looks as if it had grown there." No doubt the fact that the material has come from the living trees around the site is largely responsible for the building's harmony with its surroundings. The cedar shingle roof and the slab walls make an excellent combination, though it must be pointed out that, while war-time conditions continue, it would be difficult to obtain cedar shingles, and other roofing material would have to be used, which could later be covered with shingles. The shingles soon lost their redness and turned to a pleasing ashy-grey colour. The edges of the slabs are cut parallel, and the joints are covered on the inner side with a thin wooden lath, embedded in creosote to keep the weather out. An alternative method would be to rebate the edges of the slabs.

The whole of the interior and the ceilings are lined with a well-known English wallboard product. Its shaping to a cove surrounding the ceiling of the living-room, besides giving increased height, is an unusual and attractive feature in a house of this type. It is remarkable that, considering the nature of the framework, unseasoned elm, to which they are fastened, no difficulty has been experienced with the joints of these wallboards. It will be noticed that no wooden jointing strips disfigure the room, the joints being covered with a special corrugated paper joint, so that there is no trace of the usual obvious wallboard effect. In places, instead of the paper joint, the edges of the boards are bevelled, another useful method that can be employed.



WALLS OF ROUGH SLABS. THE FRAMEWORK, JOISTS, AND ROOF TIMBERS ARE CUT FROM FRESH-FELLED COPPICE TREES

The roof is Canadian red cedar shingles

Midsummer scene, 194-?



The cuckoo, now distant, now close at hand, utters his liquid double-note. From beyond the steel-grey willows comes the sound of children's

voices. Children fishing—for sticklebacks and newts. Children—*whose freedom has been saved for them.*

The lock-keeper, pipe in mouth, waits without hurry, for the moment when the swirl of water through the sluices shall cease. So that the slowly-opening gates can admit two punts, one skiff and three canoes. He—and all his customers—will sleep in their beds tonight *without fear.*

No sirens, no poison gas, no stray bombs, no anxiety for loved ones fighting on land, sea, or in the sky.

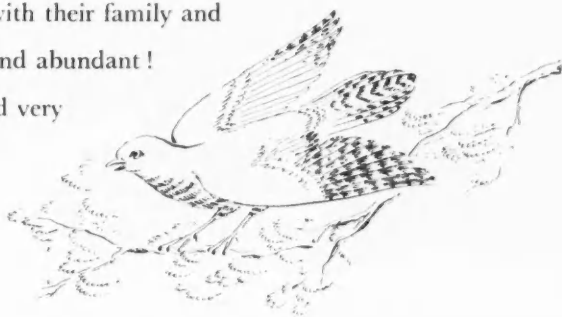
For this is *the new world*—this is *peace*. This is the end of the war for freedom.

As it will be—when the time comes.

And over the English meadows, varnished with buttercups, there is a "Major Road Ahead."

On which *free* people, escaping from city heat, ride merrily with their family and friends. The signposts are back again! Petrol is unrationed and abundant!

The cars of *the new world* are very fast, very comfortable and very safe. The Standard Motor Company look forward to their contribution to this happy scene.



The Standard Motor Company Limited, Coventry



LIVING ROOM: LINED WITH WALLBOARD, WITH UNNOTICEABLE JOINTS

The insulating value of this internal lining, combined with that of the wooden outer slabs, has a pronounced effect of producing coolness in summer and dryness and warmth in winter, qualities which have to be experienced to be believed.

The slabs on the exterior walls are chiefly Scots fir and spruce, with a few oak. Oak, however, is definitely unsatisfactory, owing to its tendency to twist. On some slabs the bark has peeled off, without, however, unduly spoiling the appearance, but it seems necessary, if it is required to retain the bark, to use slabs from trees which have been felled in the winter, when there is no sap to soften the connection between the bark and the wood.

It is interesting to note how easily alterations can be made in this style of construction. A small hut was first thought of, merely as a war-time experiment. This quickly developed into a small bungalow consisting of a living-room, two bedrooms and a small kitchen. Later, when it was decided to connect to a water supply, a bathroom and w.c. were added, and recently a fuel and tool shed consisting of two sides and a roof was put together, carted to the site, and simply fastened on to the existing walls. This looks as though it had formed part of the original building, and does not in any way detract from the appearance of the bungalow.

The comfortable accommodation obtained from a building 25ft. by 20ft. is surprising and quite ample for week-end or holiday use. The

bedrooms, 11ft. by 10ft. and 11ft. by 9ft., take two single divan beds, are fitted with wash-bowls and wardrobes, and are just big enough to suit their purpose. A manhole from one of the rooms gives access to the space between the rafters and ceiling joists, which provides storage accommodation. The kitchen, 10ft. by 7ft., contains a kitchenette sink, a three-burner oil stove and a 15-gallon hot-water cistern, heated from the stove in the living-room, and this quantity of boiling water is readily available. The living-room, when both windows and doors are thrown wide open, is in the summer an open-air room. An attractive feature of this veranda is the seat which surrounds it, consisting of an oak slab, wide enough to be used as a table if required, supported on short lengths of small oak trees. The corner of the veranda roof is held up by a length of elm coppice.

None of the workmen engaged in the erection had had any previous experience of this class of work. The decorator, who is also the local plumber, had never handled wallboard before, but has finished off the joints in first-class style. The main burden of the construction fell on a joiner, who may be described as a first-rate estate joiner, able to turn his hands to anything appertaining to building—a real craftsman. Most of the sawing was carried out by him, and this was no easy job, care and intelligence being required, especially considering a primitive saw-bench was used for much of the work. This man had never

seen cedar shingles before, but these are also perfectly laid.

Timber, in contrast to other building materials, is very amenable to treatment in the hands of those who know how to fashion it, and it gives wide scope in both design and finish. Silver birch slabs should be very effective laid either vertically or horizontally, or to make a break they could be laid both ways. Another interesting idea would be to cover the roof with birch bark, as is often done in Scandinavia. This bark is water-proof, and there should be plentiful supplies of it at present.

The stove shown in the living-room burns either wood, coal or coke, and in it is a small boiler which rapidly heats the water in the cistern placed on the other side of the wall in the kitchen. It would be quite easy, if desired, to build a brick chimney outside the wall, between the kitchen and living-room, and fix a fireplace where the corner cupboard stands.

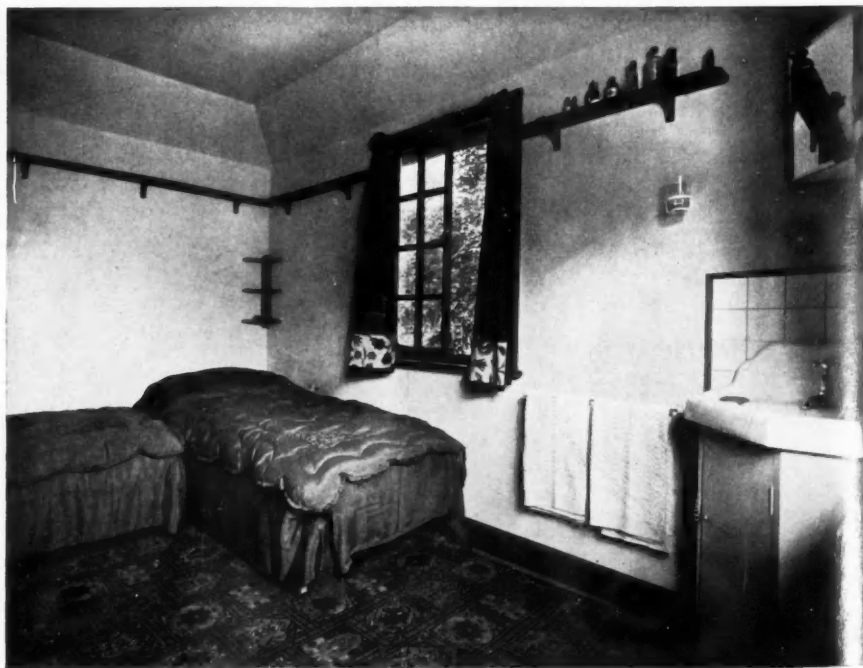
As there are two disused quarries on the estate, there was an abundance of stone available for the bearers to rest on, and for the random paving.

The bungalow is in a country district of North Lancashire and stands at the entrance to a beautiful wooded valley. Any of the ordinary types of bungalows would have seemed an intrusion here, but this one actually lends an additional charm to its surroundings.

It was built by William Kay (Bolton), Limited, of Bolton.

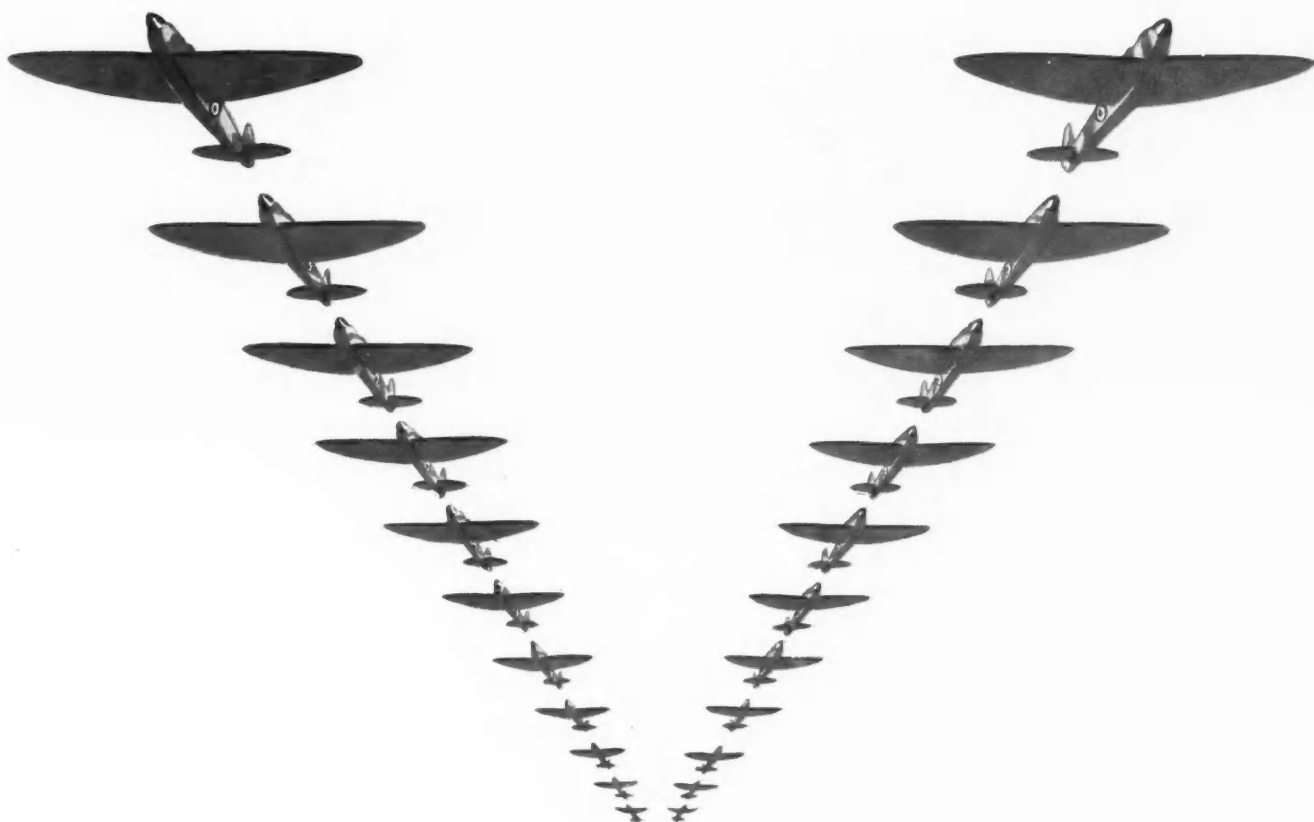


WITH ALL WINDOWS OPEN, THE LIVING-ROOM CAN BECOME AN OPEN-AIR ROOM WITH THE VERANDA



(Above) THE FRONT BEDROOM, 11ft. x 10ft.

(Left) PLAN AND (below) SECTION SHOWING WALL CONSTRUCTION



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all born fighters
BOVRIL builds the
little blighters”

*A prophecy made at a
BOVRIL Meeting in 1926*



PAINTER OF THE SOUL

ANGELICA KAUFFMANN, 1741-1807

POETESSES and authoresses flourished in their day, but paintresses have been less common. Angelica Kauffmann's name, however, is still well known, though her pictures may be a little dim in most people's memories. To her credit she swept aside the prejudice of her age against publicity (of the money-making sort) for women, and with Mary Moser was elected one of the original members of the Royal Academy in 1768.

She was born in Switzerland on October 30, 1741, the only child of a painter whose own talent, going no further than a little church decoration and a few inferior portraits, transferred his hopes of immortality to his daughter. Almost from babyhood she was being shown prints daily and made to copy plaster models; at 11 she was practising as a portrait painter and recording in pastel the features of bishops and nobles. Her studies were continued in Italy. At Rome she came under the influence of Winckelmann, the first great apostle of the revival of Greek art in his time, and, romantic by nature, she accepted whole-heartedly the fables, the gods and goddesses, the ideal beauty of the ancient world. At Venice she was patronised by Lady Wentworth, volatile amateur of the arts and wife of the Ambassador, who brought her to England, the eldorado of struggling artists at a period when numerous country houses and London mansions were springing up to the plans of the Adam brothers and their fellow architects. Under the inspiration of the classical revival Grecian temples appeared in windy English gardens, but the germs of reaction were appearing too, in those sham ruins which presaged the Romantic movement.

Angelica arrived in London in June, 1766. "She shared," says a contemporary writer, "with hoops of extraordinary magnitude, toupées of superabundant floweriness, shoe-heels of vividest scarlet, and china monsters of superlative ugliness, the privilege of being the rage." Though far from beautiful, her blue eyes had a sweet, intelligent expression, and her fair hair fell in two curls upon her shoulders; her wit was up to the standard then essential in fashionable circles, and the charm of her

personality, with its simplicity and cleverness and touch of obstinacy, dazzled everyone, especially the gentlemen. A young nobleman is reported to have gone melancholy mad when she refused to paint his portrait, and Guards officers fought among themselves for a flower or a bit of ribbon she had worn. Seated at the harmonica rendering a song with her eyes piously raised and brimming over with sadness, she was irresistible, a pioneer of the tearful era. In fact she and her work seem to have been so popular and successful because they coincided exactly with the mood of the times. Ladies called themselves by classical names such as Asphasia and Stella instead of their own, and had themselves immortalised in classical disguises, but they also went about weeping into cambric handkerchiefs over dead asses, or even wheelbarrows with broken legs. Sensibility was making headway, and Hannah More was no exception when she shed tears at *Hamlet*. Angelica's picture of *Silvia Lamenting over the Favourite Stag* was very popular, and is a step towards the sentimental subject pictures of Landseer and the nineteenth-century painters.

Patrons descended upon her with a rush, Royalty among them, soon after she came to England, and Golden Square, where she had taken a house, was frequently blocked with carriages, while verses in her honour appeared in the papers, and one admirer addressed an absurd pamphlet to her in which he ascribes her miraculous colouring to a magician who has given her a powder from Egypt's distant shore. Reynolds refers to her as "Miss Angel" and reminds himself to send her flowers; they also painted each other's portraits. Over-praised and over-stimulated since childhood, it is no



CHIMNEY-PIECE AT 20, PORTMAN SQUARE. The overmantel painting, now removed, in monochrome and attributed to Angelica Kauffmann: typical of her collaboration with Robert Adam

wonder that she rather lost her head in England where such popularity greeted her and where many men, Dance, Fuseli and probably Reynolds himself, fell in love with her charms. Her faults, ambition and coquettishness led her badly astray when she secretly married Count Frederick de Horn, or rather a man who turned out to be an imposter posing as that Swedish count. After a few weeks the story of the marriage and the imposition leaked out together,



SELF-PORTRAIT BY ANGELICA KAUFFMANN
National Portrait Gallery



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Lady Cicely Goff



By Appointment to
HIS MAJESTY
KING GEORGE VI



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and in the end Angelica was lucky to get her fortune-hunter out of the country for the sum of £300. After his death in 1780 in poverty abroad, she married a life-long friend, the painter Antonio Zucchi (who is said to have nursed her as carefully as he would a commercial speculation), and settled in Italy for the rest of her life. From Rome she continued to send pictures to the Royal Academy, reaching the peak of her celebrity with *Cornelia, Mother of the Gracchi*, a picture which was harshly criticised in some quarters and fetched only £47 when it was sold in 1879.

Critics in fact varied widely about her work; some could imagine nothing more cold and prudish than such compositions as her picture of General Stanwick's daughter (who had been drowned when crossing from Ireland), "the forerunner of an infinite number of pale, sentimental heroines and equally colourless heroes, meeting under a romantic moonlight in an English park." Others disliked the bright colours she used, especially the reds, but though it was thought at the time that she used some secret preparation to give them brilliancy, they have not lasted. But Goethe, who at one time was more than a little in love with her, consulting her about his work and reading his poems to her, called her his Fra Angelica because her mind was so full of heavenly images, and considered her work to be the outcome of a lovely imagination and a pure soul, her cupids, nymphs and bacchantes to be the "children of an airy, loving imagination." Most of her subjects were taken from history, ancient or modern, and she read the English poets diligently; visiting her in 1768 the Danish Prime Minister found her with Klopstock's *Messiah* in her hand and Pope's *Homer* on a table near by. Classical and mythological subjects were her chief inspiration, however, and she continued with them even after West's *Death of Wolfe* caused



MORNING AMUSEMENT
Painting in the collection of the late Colonel Croft Lyons
(reproduced in *Angelica Kauffman*, by Lady Victoria
Manners and Dr. G. C. Williamson)

a reaction in 1771. Nearly all her figures have Greek profiles and her knowledge of anatomy was certainly unsteady—for this was not permitted to women in Angelica's day: they had to do the best they could with lay figures, which might be swathed in damp brown paper to get an effect of draperies. Stories of how she employed a male model and visited the life

classes dressed as a boy have never been proved. Lightness of touch, a pleasant facility, charming colouring, a certain elegance and humour characterise her work. Thackeray's daughter wrote a romance inspired by Angelica Kauffman which she called *Miss Angel* and published in 1875. Lady Ritchie's conclusion was: "She was no great genius, as people once thought, no inspired painter of gods and men. Her heroes stand in satin pumps and feathered toques; her nymphs are futile and somewhat dislocated beings; one laughs at them, but one loves them too." Descendants of these art patrons who bought Angelicas instead of Gainsboroughs and Reynolds were not very fortunate, however. Of the portrait she painted of him even Goethe said: "It is a very pretty fellow, but it has no trace of me."

Her output was prodigious. She designed fans, concert and masquerade tickets, did book illustrations, including vignettes for Bell's *Poets of Great Britain*, Boydell's *Shakespeare Gallery*, and a series called *Moral Emblems*. Grace and charm were added to many English houses by her decorations, among them Garrick's and Cosway's Adam residences in the Adelphi, Mrs. Montague's famous house in Portman Square, Sir John Leslie's house in Stratford Place, Lord Fauconberg's in Soho Square, Somerset House, Osterley Park and many others.

As with most talent which is claimed vociferously in its own day Angelica's has not proved of the most lasting sort, but she scarcely outlived her own enormous vogue, for when she died in 1807 there were still flatterers about her who told her: "If you die, art is indeed an orphan"; and her funeral was most imposing, the coffin being accompanied by 50 Capucins and 50 priests, and two of her pictures carried in the procession and arranged on either side of the altar, flanking her bust executed by Canova in Carrara marble. ELIZABETH HARVEY.



White jade coupe with two dragon handles. Height on stand 3½ inches. Length 6 inches. Ch'ien Lung Period A.D. 1736-1795.



Celadon Vase with incised decoration. Mounted as a lamp with matching velvet shade. Total height 34½ inches. Ming Dynasty A.D. 1368-1644.

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THE ESTATE MARKET

REVOLUTIONARY PROJECTS: RECENT SALES

NO recent changes in the law much concern property interests, by comparison with schemes for the re-arrangement of industries, the regulation of building, in town and country, and the other implications of such proposals as those of the (Barlow) Royal Commission. Sweeping changes are foreshadowed, an army of officials will have to be created, and permission to do even the simplest things will have to be sought and fought for. Owners may be deprived, according to one set of recommendations, of the right of free development of land. The scheme of the Barlow Report goes so far as to suggest the formation of an authority that shall acquire the development rights in every inch of land throughout the country, and dispose of them to the highest approved bidder, who must then negotiate with the owner of whatever rights may be left in the land, for his project, whatever it may happen to be.

Such revolutionary proposals as these are what worry owners about the outlook for their property. Supposing, as seems probable, the huge cost and the tremendous amount of time requisite for the acquisition of development rights render the proposals abortive, there will still be the overhanging threat of interference, and the feeling that the future is uncertain. The countryside has, indeed, a comparable prospect of official delay and interference to that in urban areas, where reconstruction has already held up private activity in property dealings. In the meanwhile the national and local interests suffer from the fact that much land and a vast quantity of building are yielding nothing in rates and taxes.

A CHECK ON FARM SALES

SIGNS are not wanting that the imminent issue of a new Defence Order, recently referred to in these columns, imposing restrictions on the termination of tenancy of farms that have been the subject of contracts of sale in recent months, already operates as a brake on sales. A man may be in no sense a "speculator" in buying a farm, but he may wish to occupy it himself at an early date, or he may be dissatisfied with the tenant, yet he cannot get possession for at least a year, and in effect the period will usually be much longer. This sort of impediment slows down the market, just as rent restrictions have adversely affected both sales and

lettings, to say nothing of mortgages, of urban premises. The auctions that had been arranged for recent weeks have yielded good results, better perhaps than might have been the case if the new Defence Order had been foreseen.

A few typical sales may be mentioned: a freehold small holding, called Lees Farm, Evington, 25 acres of grass, newly ploughed land and plantation, with buildings and a typical small Kentish farmhouse rich in old oak work, for £470, through Messrs. Alfred J. Burrows, Clements, Winch and Sons' Ashford office. This bargain is near the Roman road from Canterbury to Hythe. Mr. Burrows accepted a final offer of £3,100, on behalf of executors, for 130 acres of grazing land on the outskirts of Hythe. It has 1,250ft. of frontage to the Hythe-Dymchurch road, and there are buildings upon part of it. Deep beds of beach underlie the freehold, and a substantial annual income is derived from the sale of the stone to contractors. In recommending the property to the company at the auction, Mr. Burrows said that the town of Hythe had practically reached the edge of the area. In other local auctions large numbers of farms have evoked acceptable bids, among them 124 acres of freehold pasture and arable near Weston-super-Mare, in lots, for a total of £12,880; farms of from 70 to 100 acres, in the vicinity of Kidderminster, at from £3,950 to £4,000, the total amounting to over £12,000. Two holdings, of 170 and 64 acres, close to Warwick, realised £6,050 and £2,660 respectively. A couple of Staffordshire freeholds, each of 67 acres, made £5,050 and £4,000, at an auction at Uttoxeter. Yorkshire land, 60 acres at Appleton-le-Moor, changed hands for £1,500 at Messrs. Ward Price and Co.'s Kirby Moorside sale.

SOME SILVER PRICES

ARTISTIC fabrication and antiquity transform silver, the ruling price of which is about 2s. an ounce, into something rich and rare. At their auction at Fosse Lodge, Cirencester, a few days ago, Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff disposed of a great quantity of fine lots, including (the price per ounce being indicated in parentheses): A Queen Anne two-handled posset cup and cover, 6ins. diameter, with fluted rims and borders, small leaf inner borderings and crested scroll panel (London

hall mark 1702; maker probably Matthew Loft-house), £208 (£6 10s.); a Charles II tankard with hinged cover, dolphin thumb-piece, beaded edge, scroll handle and embossed acanthus lower border (London hall mark 1676; maker's mark W. S. between pellets), £175 10s. (£6 15s.); a plain Charles II tankard with hinged cover, dolphin thumb-piece, plain scroll handle (London hall mark 1680; maker's mark T. S. with crown above), £216 (£8).

SLEDMERE FARMS: 7,000 ACRES SOLD

AT the recent auction of outlying portions of the Sledmere estate of Sir Richard Sykes extending to over 7,000 acres, the auctioneer pointed out that, although the various farms were being offered separately, to give the tenants a chance to buy their individual holdings, it was hoped that of the remainder as much as possible would be sold as a whole.

Messrs. Jackson Stops and Staff now announce that this has been achieved, and the new owner is a business man in Lancashire. The outcome is that by far the larger portion of the land is in the hands of one individual, who has purchased for investment, and he is going to farm one of the larger farms at Thixendale himself.

Most of these farms comprise part of the Yorkshire Wolds which were so enterprisingly developed by the Sykes family in the eighteenth century. Since then they have remained in the one ownership. The example of Sir Christopher Sykes in 1761 eventually led to the whole of the wold area—upwards of 150,000 acres—coming into cultivation. The area sold includes the village of Thixendale and surrounding lands, which were catalogued as Block 2 in the particulars of sale. This village must be classed as one of the most attractive in the north of England, situated as it is snugly in the soft folds of the Yorkshire dales. Thixendale has remained the same ever since the site of the village was chosen by the pioneer nearly 200 years ago.

Other farms include the remainder of the estate at Weaverthorpe, Helperthorpe and at Fimber. Only two lots remain unsold, and these had to be retained from the main purchase, as negotiations had already been opened for them individually. ARBITER.



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NEW BOOKS

SHE WAS ONCE
"A LADY'S CHILD"

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

MISS ENID STARKIE is known as the author of books about Beaudelaire and Rimbaud. She has now given us a book about herself: *A Lady's Child* (Faber and Faber, 15s.).

While growing up in Dublin, in the the closing years of last century, Enid Starkie was constantly reminded that she must not do this or that or the other thing because she was "a lady's child." There were places she must not go to, books she must not read, words she must not utter, children she must not speak to, because she was "a lady's child." In this book she presents the child who grew up under this system; she sets the child against her background—father, mother, brother, sisters, aunts—and she traces the growth of dark despair that at last disintegrated old faiths, created new allegiances, and drove the "lady's child" into poverty and drudgery that had the glory of being lighted by freedom. Miss Starkie's early life thus becomes almost a symbol and synopsis of that stratum of Anglo-Irish society which is here recorded.

The father, W. J. M. Starkie, was a distinguished classical scholar, but he was also an administrator: the last Resident Commissioner of Education for Ireland under British rule. The mother, who married very young, appears from this book to have been a woman hide-bound in social and political prejudice. Her parties were famous. All dressed up and receiving her guests, she was in her element. "She liked us girls when we were babies whom she could dress up as dolls and show off to her friends, but she had little sympathy with us when we were older and blindly groping to find ourselves."

HAIRPINS ON NOSES

A lady's children were expected to be beautiful as well as good. Their noses were pinched in with hairpins. English or Irish children of a class considered to be beneath theirs were shut ruthlessly out of their lives; but a Frenchwoman, because she came under the heading of governess, was permitted to be a deep (and as it happened) pernicious influence in their growing up. In order to "master" the young Enid, she would compel her literally to kiss the ground beneath her feet, and she filled the children's heads with morbid ideas about "men," making them, when they walked out after dark, carry pepper to throw in the eyes of assailants who, it appears, never put this defence to the test.

The author is unusually frank about members of her family, especially about her aunts, who seem to have delighted in ribaldry as a counter-stroke to the "lady's" primness. One of them, Miss Starkie writes, "looked like the *femme entretenue* from a late nineteenth century yellow-back novel, and in middle-age she came to look somewhat like a high-class *entremetteuse*." Another, whose features

"had the purity of line of a statue chiselled in marble," liked to tell risky stories to the child and to her men friends. She delighted "in enticing others along the road she has followed herself with so much disillusionment."

Another landmark of the author's childhood was the Irish cook Lizzie, not scrupulously clean, apt to come home singing-drunk: a great character excellently presented, a woman all compact of honesty and fundamental virtue, whom the author evidently loved because of her spiritual difference from the *mademoiselles*

and the *frauleins* who paraded through her childhood. The young Enid perhaps sensed, too, that here was a real person living in the cellar beneath the *facade* *bourgeoise* above-stairs.

LONELY CHILDHOOD

In these circumstances the child grew up, seeing life "as a long grey road without a turning." The family lived "in great luxury and extravagance," but this could do nothing to assuage the spiritual ills of a lonely child who was never encouraged to confide in her parents. It was a family in which "personal emotion was never mentioned or given expression." And so the ills festered, reaching from time to time a point of culmination: a suicide attempt at nine, and later a phase of fanatical religious devotion which was bewildered by a co-existing desire for complete freedom.

The father from time to time, as the girl grew, tried to establish contact with her. When she was in her first term at Oxford he gave her Maupassant's works, only to remove them half an hour later with the explanation: "Your mother thinks you should not make a sink of your mind at your age."

Mr. Starkie was at that time financially embarrassed. The family had moved into a smaller house; and when Mr. Starkie died there was nothing but £300 a year to count on. Mrs. Starkie wanted nothing to be changed. "She imagined that she would in the future gather all her children round her to support the old facade."

By now, the author's revolt was complete. We leave her setting off alone to become a student in the University of Paris. She has given us so splendid a picture of the close of a social chapter that it is to be hoped she will not stop where this book ends. This reader at all events would welcome a more detailed picture of her Oxford days and of those years in Paris—"the temptations and humiliations" and the "menial work which would be my only livelihood in the grim student life of Paris."

The greater part of Mr. J. D. Chambers's *Dictators* (Nelson, 4s.) was written before this war began; but this does not greatly matter because his book is not so much an attempt to picture dictators of the

A LADY'S CHILD

By ENID STARKIE

(Faber & Faber 15s.)

DICTATORS

By J. D. CHAMBERS

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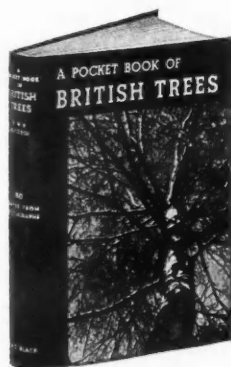
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present as to arrive at an understanding of what makes dictators arise, whenever and wherever they appear.

He considers Solon, Julius Caesar and Cromwell, and finds that each is the consequence of social conflicts seeming to spring from the same cause: "a shifting of the economic foundations on which the political state is built." Faced at any time with similar conditions, men tend to fall into the same "organisational patterns"; and this, says Mr. Chambers, is what is happening now.

But between the three earlier dictators whom he studies and the dictators of to-day there is a great difference: under Solon, Caesar and Cromwell the cause of Western civilisation was advanced; but it is that civilisation itself which the modern dictators threaten to destroy, denying and deriding the moral ends of their forerunners: social justice, the rule of law, and personal freedom. "How this reversion to a non-Western standard of values has happened is perhaps the greatest problem of our age."

In the midst of so great a conflict as that which now rages most men have time for nothing but to meet its day-to-day pressure. The social and political causes which brought it into being are apt to be overlooked. Mr. Chambers has his views of the part played by imperialism, finance, the apathy of national leaders and the terrible alertness of the almost national pacifist feeling in the years preceding Munich. His book is well worth attention.

CAPTAIN SWING

An interesting historical study is that of dictators who don't "come off." If Mr. Chambers is right, and the seed-plot from which dictators are bred is "a shifting of the economic foundations on which the political state is built," then such conditions existed in England at the time of the Enclosure Acts. How these Acts pressed upon the lives of the agricultural poor is the backbone theme of Miss Doreen Wallace's new novel *Green Acres* (Collins, 9s. 6d.) and out of this great economic change we see misery arising, and slowly finding expression, and the expression embodying itself in the mysterious personality of Captain Swing.

All the circumstances which create dictators were present. Between the Enclosure Acts and the repeal of the Corn Laws the seething of discontent in Britain, rural and industrial, was immense, but neither Captain Swing nor any other of the leaders thrown up was big enough to represent in himself all that welter

of misery and revolt and to give it a national homogeneous direction.

How it all worked out in one part of Suffolk is the theme of Miss Wallace's book, which I think is among the best she has written. She has looked at the matter impartially and not loaded her dice. She is not out to scarify landowners: indeed, the land-owning family which is at the heart of the book for three generations furnishes the finest people in these pages. We see them caught in the toils of a social and economic change which they are powerless to resist but whose rigours, as they fall upon the peasants, they do much to abate.

The canvas is large. We are given the urban as well as the rural scene at the beginning of last century, and in its social range the book comprises landowners and parsons, peers and peasants, poets and poachers, with a fine sprinkling of fair and unfair ladies.

A NEW NOVELIST

Miss Eunice Buckley's *Family from Vienna* (Dakers, 8s.) is a first novel, so that one is impressed by the maturity and finish of the author's work. If this is but a beginning, we may hope for excellent things to follow.

The title suggests what we are to expect, but it cannot suggest anything of the ease and certainty with which Miss Buckley achieves her effects. All these people, three generations of descendants from a wealthy Viennese Jew, are in London. We are aware of the brutality and horror that brought them there only as a hinted background. What the author is concerned with is their daily life and interaction now that they are there.

The characters are so many that one cannot even begin to show how complex this interaction is, but it is the measure of Miss Buckley's size as a novelist that every one of these people, old and young, rich and poor, Jews who cling tenaciously to their Jewishness, Jews who try to conceal it, Jews who hate it and have been baptised and seek nothing so much as Englishness—all are distinct and individual, each a personality thinking and acting consistently within his or her own status.

Miss Buckley hints in a foreword at "future chronicles," and certainly she has here assembled a muster-roll impressive enough in numbers and make-up to furnish a saga. I sincerely commend her book to all who are on the look-out for new talent; and I shall myself look forward with interest to the further adventures of Jakob Steintal's teeming descendants.

ANOTHER GLANCE AT GIFT BOOKS

THIS year, when we are all looking rather carefully at pennies, as far as older children are concerned good story books with plenty to read in them are the best bargains, and here a certain success is Arthur Ransome's *Missee Lee* (Cape, 7s. 6d.), in which the Swallows and the Amazons of his earlier books have more exciting adventures than ever, this time in the China seas, and fall into the hands of a lady pirate. Another excellent "novel" for the older child who knows something of shooting and fishing and has the real love for outdoor adventures is *Orders to Poach* (Collins, 8s.), by Olivia Fitz Roy. This story of how the young Stewarts poached their own estate with the help of their friends is full of incident and the soundest sporting knowledge and set in the lovely west coast of Scotland.

Two more long story books full of excitement are *The Secret of the Shuttered Lodge* (Nelson, 6s.), by Garry Hogg, its secret hidden in an empty cottage on an island in a lake, and *Thirty*

Fathoms Deep (Harrap, 5s.), a most thrilling story about diving for sunken treasure, by Commander E. Ellsberg, who did such fine work with the American Navy in raising lost submarines. The Lutterworth Press have *People of the South Pole* (3s. 6d.), by G. K. Graham Thomson, and *Fleet Wings* (3s. 6d.), by G. Guy Dempster, two modern adventure tales, the former with a dash of Jules Verne, and the latter a story of two midshipmen of the Fleet Air Arm. For girls, *Sue Barton: Visiting Nurse* (Bodley Head, 7s. 6d.) is sure to be one of the year's successes. It is by Helen Dore Boylston.

Of story books not meant for quite such elderly readers, but still with plenty of story, *A Squirrel Called Rufus* (Dent, 7s. 6d.), by Richard Church, stands out for charm and exquisite writing. It is the history of the battle between the red squirrels and the grey squirrels, with many other animal inhabitants of the woods taking sides. For people a little younger comes *Sam Pig Goes to*

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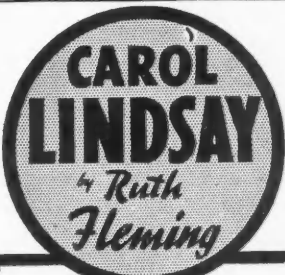
Times Literary Supplement: Recommended. "Accomplished... skilfully contrived." *Daily Sketch*: "Well spun yarn about ghosts and gamblers and Corinthian bucks. Vastly entertaining" 9/-

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Market (Faber, 6s.), yet one more of Alison Uttley's excellent animal tales, and the same publishers have also three smaller books, collecting the stories she has told to children on the wireless, at half a crown each.

Little books for these little readers well worth considering are *Moidi the Refugee Cow* (Heinemann, 3s. 6d.), by Lois Castellain, with the funniest illustrations; *Little Red Steamer* (Methuen, 3s. 6d.), by Pauline Ashwell, who is only 12, a perfect story for the person who likes ships; *Adventures of Purl and Plain* (Harrap, 3s.), the story of two Dutch dolls, written and illustrated by Joyce L. Brinsley and very good fun; *The Story of Simon* (Murray, 2s. 6d.), by Suzette Doneux, a tiny book with quite a long story illustrated in colours, very quaint and original; *Monty the Frog* (Murray, 2s. 6d.), by Cicely Englefield, with perhaps the nicest black and white illustrations of the year, and real frog history told as a story; *Orlando's Evening Out* (Puffin Picture Book No. 14, 6d.) in colour, a small relative of COUNTRY LIFE's *Orlando the Marmalade Cat*, by the same author, Kathleen Hale. In a class by itself as having both very fascinating illustrations and a good long story comes, for small readers, *Cockle Button and Cockle Ben* (Robert Hale, 6s.), by Richard P. Phipps. For those whose young friends demand annuals, Collins have two, *The Young Airman's Annual* (6s.) and *The Girls' Annual* (6s.), and a fine, large collection of the most famous stories and poems in *The Children's Wonder Book* (8s. 6d.).

Lady Margaret Sackville's new children's story *Tom Noddles' Kingdom* (Chambers, 4s.), has lots of letterpress too and some delightfully fitting illustrations including an estate map showing the magical old house Slush Farm where Tom had the strangest adventures with his governess and his great aunt, and a museum full of white magic. This book is not only an interesting story, but very happily written—as might be expected from a poet—with humour and tenderness.

Some children prefer to any story book one which follows up their own interests and hobbies; *A History of British Postage Stamps* (Duckworth, 10s. 6d.), by G. T. Todd, is an obvious choice for some of them; *Elizabeth Craig's Needlecraft* (Collins, 4s.), most practical and up-to-date, and, indeed, "Sewing and Knitting from A to Z," is another; *All the Photo Tricks* (Focal Press, 10s. 6d.), by Edwin Smith, will delight the keen amateur photographer old and young; and for the Nature lover there is *A Book of Common Insects* (Oxford University Press, 1s. 6d.), a small book which should open up a world of wonder and interest.

For readers old and young comes the new Fougasse book *Running Commentary* (Methuen, 6s.).

SUNDERING SEAS

Out of heartsickness for her three children, vanished to America for the duration, Lady Gorell has written, in *So Early in the Morning* (Heinemann, 5s.), a delightful book. The dew of youth and the stamp of authenticity are on its pages. For instance, the mother, hurriedly dressing for a dinner, is confronted by an earnest child with the appalling question: "Does God have a big bathroom or does he use a little rubber bath in his own room like baby?" In such quandaries Lady Gorell reveals herself both as a rapid thinker and as a tender, tactful companion to her children, shielding them from smarts that earlier generations endured. She also reveals, unconsciously, her own spirited, yet sensitive and lovable personality. This is a book to chuckle over and to read aloud; a book, too, that will bring fellow-feeling and laughter to other parents similarly deprived, for the time being, of all but memories. V. H. FRIEDLAENDER.

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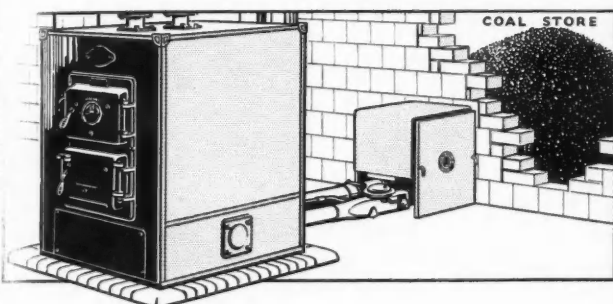
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This barrel muff and Russian cap are grey Krimmer lamb, matching the grey tweed coat, and make a charming present.

The fur silhouette of the winter is black Persian lamb, fitting the figure, tailored like a woollen.

Note the snug waist, the slight flare at the hem, the roll collar, the wide sleeves. Bradleys.

C O A T S

for Christmas



THIS year we shall tie up our gifts in transparent cellophane, shop early, post early, and generally do as much as we can with as little as possible. There are some Christmas cards in the shops, where stocks were held of plain cards ready to be printed before the paper regulation came into force. Aspreys have their own exclusive card, St. Paul's in the Blitz, a dramatic coloured print of a photograph taken during the raid of December 29, with the dome rising peacefully amid the flames. Here also are several spectacular Air Force cards of fighters in action. The Air Force Comforts card, a coloured landscape with 'planes, costs 9d.; all profits go to the Air Force Fund. Aspreys have it too; also some bird cards for sportsmen.

★
GAMES. Milestones is a new round game for grown-ups on the lines of Monopoly. Star Draughts is the latest version of the popular Chinese Checkers; Tripolly is an American card game for big parties. Top of the Town, where the discs are film stars, is played with dice. Four people climb the ladder of fame to the top of a pinnacle of checks with a star; dice are subtracted, not added. Harrods have all these and also compendiums of games, beautifully made and fitted into handsome wooden boxes; backgammon boards; roulette wheels, and a good selection of jig-saw puzzles. They say that Diabolo is very popular again. Bridge sets in plain wooden boxes cost 17s. 6d.

★
FOR THE CHILDREN there is a game called The River Plate, an exciting shooting

affair played on a board that looks rather like our old friend Snakes and Ladders, with rivers and battleships instead. Paul and Marjorie Abbott have gay picture snap cards in boxes for 4s. 1d., and a good supply still of Zoo-Zag, a game on a large board that is a mixture of jig-saw and dominoes. The newest jig-saw for tiny children has a lighthouse, sailors and boats in large, brightly coloured pieces that lift out easily. For boys, there is a more complicated one of a flying boat. Cut-out books come as aeroplanes—Blenheims, Spitfires, Defiants. There are few new toys on the market, but a good supply still of Teddies, Donald Ducks and cuddly lambs and horses for tiny children; dolls' houses, and dolls for girls; plenty of sets for making all manner of things for boys and girls at Hamleys; also some model motor cars, trains and aeroplanes. Hamleys have lovely little pieces of dolls' furniture, and sets of chairs copied from antiques; Paul and Marjorie Abbott a few single big toys, a donkey with a wooden cart, perambulators, and quite a few pedal horses, that is wooden horses large enough for a small child to sit on, with a spring under the seat. Hamleys show tricycles and scooters, as well as big animals.

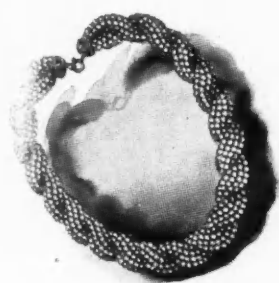
FOR A MAN there are leather goods of all kinds, zipped kit-bags, mostly pigskin or strapped canvas, hair brushes with zipped leather backs that contain shaving tackle, etc., diaries, tobacco pouches, wallets, wet packs, travelling clocks in leather cases, sheepskin gloves, sheepskin waistcoats, camel-hair sweaters and dressing gowns, book tokens, gramophone tokens. All the stores have these.

★
FAMILY PRESENTS. One of the most useful is a mohair rug that you can buy at Gorrings for 45s. These are light as thistle-down, in rainbow pastel plaids. Gorrings also have reversible Scotch rugs for 49s. 6d., plaid on one side and plain the other, fringed. At Aspreys are exquisite replicas of antiques made by famous craftsmen. There are lovely Queen Anne cabinets and chairs, minute silver tea services on silver trays. These miniature pieces will be greatly prized by future generations and few more can be made. At Marshall and Snelgrove I found pretty spot china early morning tea-sets. In two colours these cost 59s. 6d. and in one colour 49s. 6d. Log baskets from Fortnum and Mason are light and easy to carry, and have strong handles. We have photographed a set of American cloth table mats from Heal and Son, which are made in all kinds of bright colours with a cotton braid edging in a vivid contrast or white.

★
ITEMS. Elizabeth Arden's brocade bag shaped like a book, fitted with chased gold metal compacts, lipstick-case and so on. These are only possible as a stock has been

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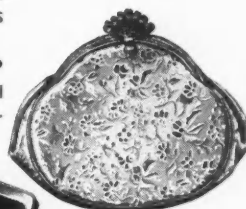
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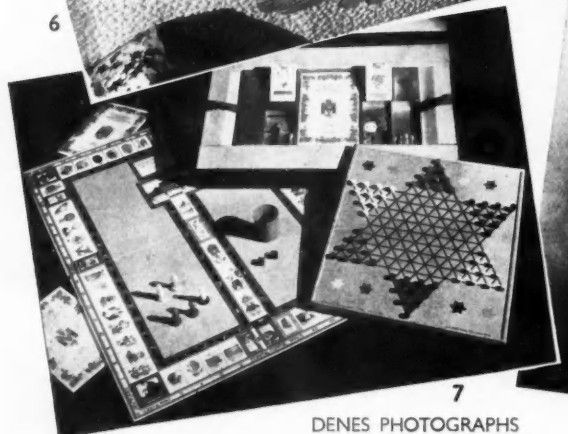
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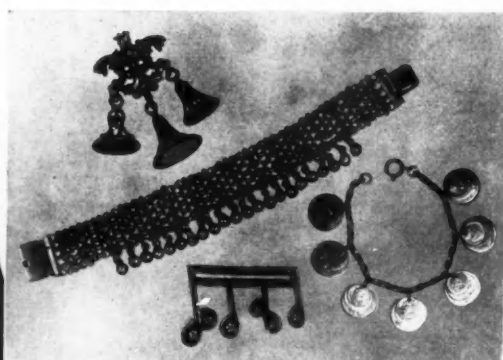


6



7

DENES PHOTOGRAPHS



2



1

Presents

1. Khaki skirt rug that buttons round the waist, a splendid present for an ambulance-driver, and a cashmere fringed rug by Kynock. Both from Debenham and Freebody.

2. Gold metal jewellery, a fob with three antique seals, a wide mesh bracelet, a cluster coin bracelet and musical brooch. Fortnum and Mason.

3. Quilted luncheon mats from Heals in American cloth, in scarlet, yellow, bright blue, dotted in white, bound white braid, and a quilted scarlet cotton tea-cosy.

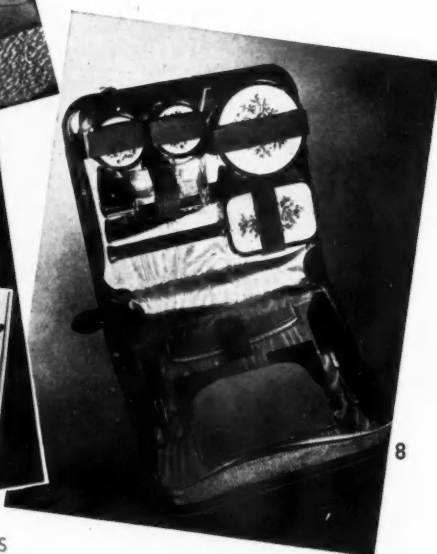
4. Early morning tea set in crimson dotted white and rimmed in gold. Also in pastel shades, in one colour or banded with white. Marshall and Snelgrove.

5. For a man, a pigskin case containing a cloth and hat brush, from Debenham and Freebody, who also have all kinds of pigskin kit-bags.

6. The perfect country gloves—sheepskin sewn by hand and lined with the curly fleece, and thick crocheted wool ones over-sewn with bright silk. Harvey Nichols.

7. Two new games, Milestones, the 1942 version of Monopoly, and Star Draughts, on the lines of the popular Chinese Checkers. Both from Harrods.

8. Travelling morocco leather case containing hair brush, and four pots for beauty preparations (in petit-point enameloid), mirror, nail file, scissors. Harrods.



8

held from the beginning of the war. They are in lovely Persian colourings, and quite unrepeatable. Gorrings have charming small bunches of felt flowers. The prettiest, I think, are the snowdrops. Placed in tiny transparent cellophane boxes, on a glistening piece of silver tissue, they would look enchanting. For sports-women, Lillywhites have useful leather belts with flat purses attached to them like an ostler's. I like the five-piece wooden dressing sets at Debenham and Freebody with the wood beautifully marked and polished. These sets are in satin oak, satin wood, iron wood and thuya wood. Knitted string belts are new; so are crocheted cotton handbags. Both are uncouped and come from Debenham and Freebody; also gloves that match which can be obtained for only one coupon.

Christmas is the time when most of us will spend some of our coupons on a new frock. Marshall and Snelgrove have many thin woollen dinner dresses which are a practical purchase, as later on they can be altered and made into a short dress. They make these dresses in coral, turquoise, violet, puce. Some have tailored sequin collars and cuffs which can be easily changed; others have embroidery round the throat which can also be altered or adapted. The short-skirted dresses at Marshall and Snelgrove include a range of short-sleeved marocains at seven guineas with two belts, one lightly embroidered in lines of sequins, the other quite plain, so that it can be worn with jewellery or a scarf and alter the appearance of the dress. These dresses are made in a large variety of colours, sage green, black, navy, beige, powder blue, and are quite plain at the top save for a little fullness just below the shoulders in front. Debenham and Freebody are making wool dresses with long sleeves and embroidering them with sequins over the shoulders so that they sparkle. These sell for seven guineas. Crepe dresses are very often black with important-looking sequin cuffs, as Debenham and Freebody show them, or have tailored collars and cuffs of sequins or are banded horizontally in sequins or taffeta on the top. Soot black jersey dresses have bright black, that is sequined or jet, bands somewhere on the bodice. Victor Stiebel makes a black sheath dress and gives it a pale blue yoke that is detachable and leaves a square *décolleté* when one wants a change. He edges the pale blue collar with blue bugle beads and pearls.

Hartnell shows dinner dresses with cuffs reaching to the elbow, entirely made of lines of multi-coloured sequins. Sometimes braid is used instead of sequins, or braid is one of the most popular trimmings of the winter. Braid binds velvet suits, town cloth suits and coat frocks. Coloured cotton braid is being sold in the stores for making into belts, collars and skull caps.

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